THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

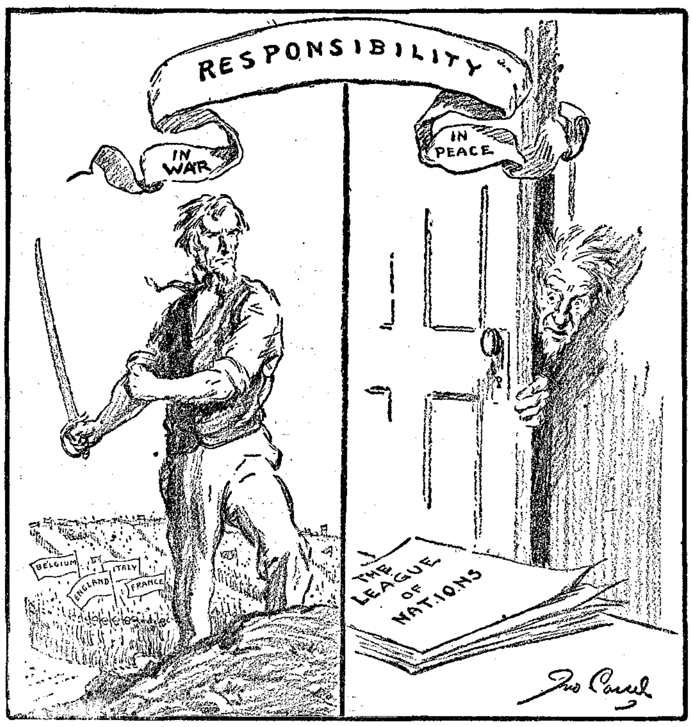
THE REJECTION OF THE TREATY

JUBILATION REIGNED in some quarters when the Senate's emphatic rejection of the Treaty of Versailles came as a sensational climax of one of the most bitterly fought political battles in our history. It was "an American victory," declare editorial and Senatorial opponents of the Administration and its peace-making policy. The night the vote was taken Senator Borah was heard proclaiming the result as "the second winning of the Independence of America" and "the greatest victory since Appomattox." And the next day the Boston "Transcript" (Rep.) devoutly exclaimed that the words, "Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory," may "well become the language of a reverent and grateful people!" It may have been a victory, and the destroyers of the Treaty and the League of Nations "may exult in their triumph," but, retorts the Springfield "Republican" (Ind.), "they will go into history having constructed nothing and selfishly leaving the world to its darkness and woe." "It was a great day" for the enemies of law and order, asserts the Indianapolis "News" (Ind.) and Memphis "Commercial-Appeal" (Dem.) and also, adds the Milwaukee "Journal" (Ind.) for "reactionaries here and in Europe" and militarists and "lastly the old pan-Germans." Something vastly more important than the Treaty has perished, contends the New York "World," (Dem.)--- "we have lost courage, confidence and resource; we have made the Declaration of Independence parochial instead of universal, and we have withdrawn selfishly and afraid from complications that can never be settled without our help." Others take a middle position. "Well, well, that's too bad," said ex-President Taft, who didn't like some of the reservations, yet wanted the Treaty to go through. The attitude of those "mild reservationists" who had been looked upon to effect a compromise "ratification with reservations," but who finally voted for the Lodge program and against straight ratification, is indicated by these words of Senator Kellogg (Rep., Minn.):

> "The people of the United States are generous. We are willing to join a League of Nations to insure a world peace, but we are not willing to give up the control of our domestic questions; we are not willing to pledge this nation to go to war and to send its sons abroad without the judgment of the American people, which must be expressed through their Congress."

A two-fold satisfaction is exhibited by the League's foes as they contemplate the defeat of the project itself and also of the man behind it. A "twin-victory of independence and democracy" which gave us something to be truly thankful for on Thanksgiving Day, says the Cleveland "News" (Rep.) was the saving of our country "from domination either by foreign influence or by a would-be autocrat at home." The nation, says the Kansas City "Star" (Rep.) can stand any inconvenience that may be entailed by the postponement of the conclusion of peace, but "it cannot tolerate setting its foreign policy on a dangerous course because of the autocratic disposition and stubbornness of one man." There never was, in the New York "Sun's" opinion, "anything more wrong, more ridiculous, more preposterous, than to maintain that the war was going on and must go on until the United States Senate and the American people consented to swallow Mr. Wilson's pernicious League of Nations." "There will be as much peace with the Treaty dead," concludes this uncompromisingly anti-Wilson and anti-League daily, "as if the League of Nations had been hoisted and strapped astride the shoulders of the American people. But even if this were not so, better ten thousand times a scrapped Treaty than a scrapped nation." The question to be decided, says the Pittsburgh "Leader" (Ind. Rep.) "was whether the Senate should give its blessing to a document which threw a safeguard around the late belligerents of Europe and a host of new and small nations created by the 'Peace' Conference — at the expense of the safety of America."

But those who had expected much from the League are saddened at "the end of a dream," because, in the words of the New York "Globe", "the time has come to close the first chapter of the attempt to realize Tennyson's parliament of man and federation of the world." The Senate, the Boston "Christian Science Monitor" observes, leaves "the nation facing Europe without a plan and without hopes of the future." Speaking for the business community, the New York "Commercial" declares that by the Senate's action our allies "are left without the directing hand of America to keep them out of the maze of intrigue in which Europe was at war's edge for centuries, and so to maintain the peace of the world." As a result of the rejection of the Treaty there will be in this country, declares the Houston "Chronicle" (Dem.), "more uncertainty, greater lack of confidence, increased political turmoil and a nastier campaign next year," and "so far as the world is concerned, there will be a slowing down of the processes of reconstruction and reciprocal acceleration of every disturbing movement." The St. Louis "Star" (Ind.) sees our prestige vanished and the Senate giving us "the role of chief international cynic." Where would our leadership of the continent and our Monroe Doctrine be, it asks, "if the other countries of the Western Hemisphere united in a bond of a common union with the nations of Europe?" And we are told that "the best we can hope for if we accept the cynic standard of the Senate is that the Senate's action will destroy the League, weaken our former allies and leave us dominant in a disillusioned world." The Omaha "World Herald" (Dem.), owned by Senator Hitchcock who led the losing fight for the Treaty in the Senate, similarly voices its grievous disappointment:



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AS THE WORLD SEES US!

----Cassel in the New York Evening World.

"The United States is presented before the world in the humiliating likeness of a craven and a recreant, running yelping away with its tail between its legs from the fruits and the responsibilities of the victory its puissance and splendid devotion had made possible. Today all that the United States under its Senate leadership has to offer bewildered and distracted humanity is a peace of surrender. The fruits of world redemption, nurtured in the hearts blood of the best manhood of earth, it proposes to dump cynically into the gutter. It would declare a peace not merely on Germany's terms, but without terms. And by so doing it would convert the encrimsoned fields of Europe, the fields of true manhood's martyrdom to truth and decency and righteousness, into nothing but a butcher's dirty shambles."

With the Treaty dead, so far as we are concerned, or at least in a state of suspended animation until the opening of the next session of Congress, there is naturally considerable arguing over the question "who killed it?" The Republican Boston "Transcript" in his own city and the Independent "Sun" in New York, vie in hailing Senator Lodge as the great architect of victory. Under his leadership, says "The Transcript," "the Senate has saved America." Yes, says the pro-League Rochester "Times-Union" (Ind.), "the United States Senate under the bankrupt leadership of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge has killed the Peace Treaty", and in consequence "millions today are bitterly disappointed, sick at heart, disgusted with the politicians and their tricks." The responsibility for the tragedy "rests definitely upon the Republican leadership of the Senate," says the Pittsburgh "Post" (Dem.); "assassinated by Republican Senators", is the Philadelphia "Record's" (Dem.) phrase. Another Democratic paper, the New York "Times", pins the responsibility to the Republican party by asking pointed questions:

"Who has supported the Treaty of Versailles from the moment of its submission to the Senate, who has toiled and striven for its ratification? Who has opposed ratification, who has piled Ossas and Pelions of obstruction across its pathway, who has engrafted upon it reservations that blast and destroy it? When we say who we mean which party. An observing people will judge, has judged.

"It has been a work of blind partisan recklessness, done in callous disregard of the need and the suffering of nations and of millions of men who will have to bear their burdens unrelieved until, with the establishment of conditions of peace, works of mercy and upbuilding can be undertaken. It is a fearful responsibility that the enemies of the Treaty and of peace have taken upon themselves."

But Republican papers, including dailies of all shades of friendliness and hostility to the League of Nations, join in laying the responsibility for the failure of the Treaty at the President's own door, in effect charging him with "infanticide." If any blame is to be fixed on individuals, declares the Omaha "Bee", "it will rest on the President and the Democratic group who follow him blindly in all his imperious moods." Here the Minneapolis "Tribune", Pittsburgh "Chronicle-Telegraph" and Albany "Journal" emphatically agree. The Philadelphia "North American" makes a point also emphasized by the Cincinnati "Times-Star" when it notes that the President's fundamental error was "his attempt at the outset to make his program a partisan issue When he asked for the election of a Democratic

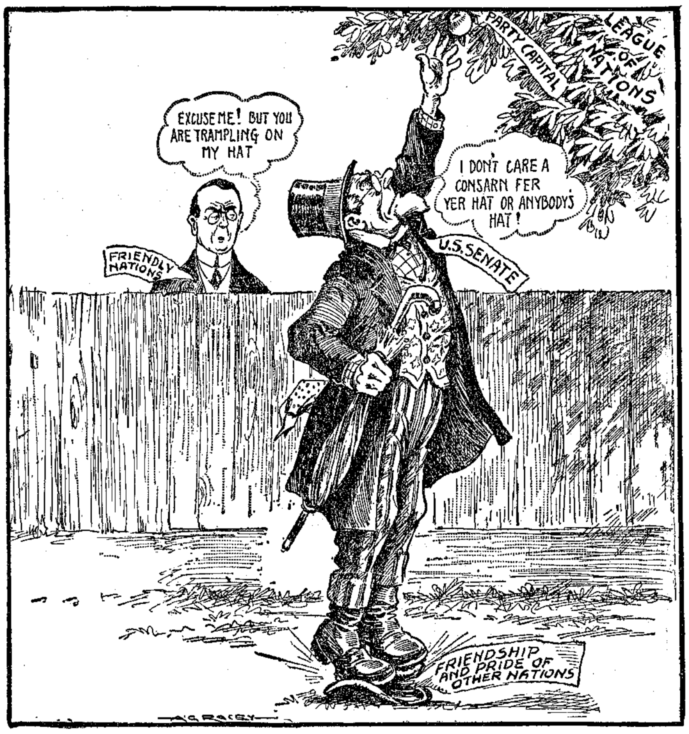
Congress in order that there might be no check upon his personal conduct of the Peace Mission he dealt his own cause a blow from which it never rallied." The St. Louis "Globe-Democrat", a Republican paper friendly to the League, declares that altho it was plain enough when the President returned from Europe that the Treaty and the League covenant could not be ratified by the Senate without reservations "yet with unbending egotism and amazing tactlessness he stood in the way of conciliation and compromise." Or, as the New York "Tribune" sums it all up in a picturesque phrase, the President "maimed his child in its early days, and when attempts to straighten out its crooked members were about to succeed he killed it." "The Tribune" enumerates the various steps by which the President "made a mess of the Treaty":

> "This country and the world are familiar with the record of how the President refused to take counsel; of how he arrived in Europe without a plan; of how he adopted the theory, now an admitted blunder, of uniting in one instrument the distinct problems of settling one war and of creating safeguards for future peace; of how he boasted he had so cunningly arranged matters that the covenant could not have separate consideration, and that the Senate must accept a covenant secretly written or not have peace at all; of how he revealed his ambition to be the sole treaty-making power, whereas the Constitution provides he shall have partners; of how in one breath he has conceded the just basis of the demand for reservations and in the next has said he would not accept them."

Another view is that the responsibility for the defeat of the Treaty must be shared by both President and Senate. On both sides, says the Philadelphia "Inquirer," a pro-League Republican paper, "statesmanship has been singularly lacking;" the President "has been egotistical and has ignored the Senate," while "the opposition to the Treaty has been malicious and with mighty little honesty in it." Perhaps both sides were to blame in surrendering to selfish and political impulses but, comments the New York "Globe," (Rep.) we may all be more or less responsible for what has happened in Washington. Perhaps, it says,

> "We are suffering from a natural reaction against the idealism of the war period. If so, we are seeing at Washington the normal functioning of representative government and if such is the case the friends of the Treaty must assent. They may bring up the issue again, they may conduct prolonged campaigns of education, they may hope that this refusal will not prove disastrous, but for the present the opportunity is lost."

Lost for the present the Treaty may be, but many of its friends cannot believe that the Senate's rejection is final or that ratification will be very long delayed. "Those who have not lost faith in America have not lost hope for the Treaty," declares the Richmond "News Leader" (Dem.). "The United States will be a member of the League" confidently predicts the Chicago "Daily News" (Ind.); "there is simply no acceptable alternative to a peace based on the principles of the Covenant. Necessity will force the Administration and the Republican friends of the Covenant to reach an agreement." If the Senate will upon convening in regular session "adjust itself earnestly to the task of reaching a fair compromise on the question of reservations then undoubtedly the Treaty will be ratified," we read in the Atlanta "Journal" (Dem.). The Washington "Star" (Ind.) hopes that the Treaty is not dead, at least "so far as agreement with our Allies in respect to the terms of ending the present war is concerned."


PARTY CAPITAL
LEAGUE OF NATIONS
EXCUSE ME! BUT YOU ARE TRAMPLING ON MY HAT
I DON'T CARE A CONSARN FER YER HAT OR ANYBODY'S HAT!
FRIENDLY NATIONS
U.S. SENATE
FRIENDSHIP AND PRIDE OF OTHER NATIONS
A.G. RACEY

ANYTHING TO GET IT.

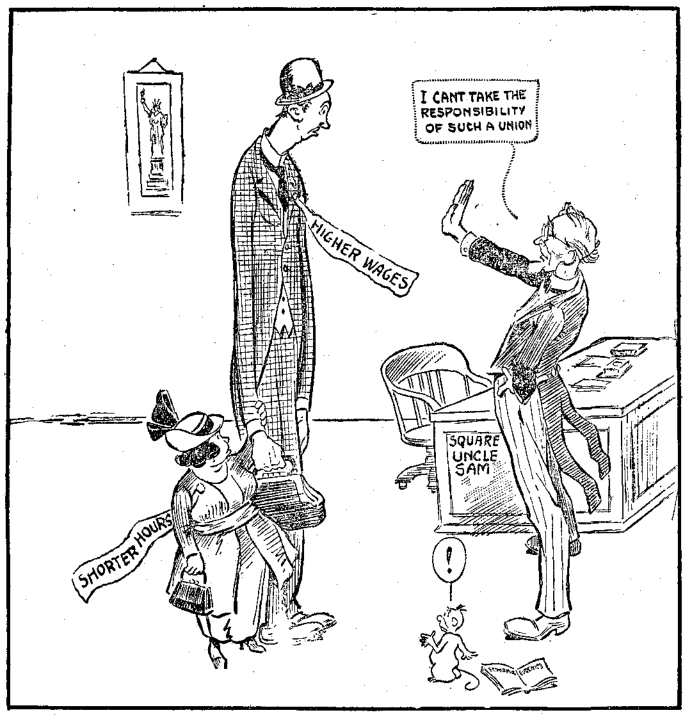
--Racey in the Windsor, Ont., Border Cities Star.

The Nashville "Banner" (Dem.) thinks it "probable that in the intervening time before Congress meets in December the basis of compromise may be reached." The St. Louis "Republic" (Dem.) observes that "the mild reservationists have had their fling and may be expected to come back to Washington next month prepared to agree upon reasonable terms. With their help and the help of sober second thought upon the part of some other Senators the Treaty may yet be ratified."

We are reminded by the New York "Evening Post" (Ind.), that tho we may reject the Treaty, we can not kill it. "We desire American co-operation and American leading," said Lord Robert Cecil in the British House of Commons, "but if the United States decides not to share in this great international effort we must go on and the burden would be the greater upon us and the nations." That the Allies intend to go on is shown by the fact that the day after the United States Senate rejected the Treaty, the Supreme Council at Paris decided that the nations which have already accepted the Treaty will exchange formal ratifications in time for the pact to become effective on December 1.

LABOR'S RIGHT TO STRIKE

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE IS "ABSOLUTE," says an editorial in "Justice", a New York labor weekly. "The Constitution, in guaranteeing the right of workers to strike, does not mention a word about kind-heartedness; the right to strike is absolute, and it obtains even if the strike was prompted by malice. But the Government has wiped out the constitutional right to strike." Samuel Gompers, in an article published in the Spokane "Labor World", states the case of labor more conservatively when he says: "If the strike is required to secure justice, then there must be the right to strike. Public welfare demands that the right to strike must remain inviolate," and he adds that the labor movement will not countenance its abrogation. "The Clayton Law declares that the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce," continues Mr. Gompers, and in a pronunciamento directed against direct action, published in the New York "Tribune", he gives the British interpretation of direct action as "The use of the strike to secure political demands which could not or had not been secured through political channels." "The strike," he believes, "is too valuable a weapon and too sacred to be used for any other than its legitimate purpose."


I CANT TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF SUCH A UNION
HIGHER WAGES
SHORTER HOURS
SQUARE UNCLE SAM
!

REFUSING TO MARRY THE INDUSTRIAL ELOPERS.

----Plaschke in the Louisville Times.

Congress, however, is of the belief that, while the right of miners or other workmen to leave work is unquestioned, conspiracy among their leaders to restrict the supply and distribution of a necessity for the entire nation must be curbed by law. Therefore the right to strike has been made the issue in at least two bills in Congress, the Cummins and Esch Railroad Bills. The former would prohibit railroad strikes altogether; the Esch theory is to make them unnecessary by beginning with a board of arbitration, instead of ending with one, as labor disputes usually end, and to provide mediation and protection for both labor and capital in the matter of contracts and labor disputes. The Anderson plan for the adjustment of labor disputes, embodied in another bill, cites the duty of carriers and employees to exert "every reasonable effort and adopt every available and reasonable means to avoid interruption to the operation of a carrier." Labor favors the latter plan.

The President already has declared that a coal strike would be unlawful, taking that position in accordance with the war powers conferred on the Government by the Lever Food Control Act, a law enacted by Congress to prevent speculation in the food and fuel supplies of the country, and to give the Government control over the production and distribution of fuel. Attorney General Palmer has also made clear that the case of the injunction against the miners' leaders does not affect the right to strike, but that this was an instance where the Government was compelled to protect itself; and that there was no danger of involuntary servitude being imposed upon miners or other workmen, a point rather forcibly illustrated by the refusal of many of the miners to obey their leaders' orders to return to work.

"Justice" is emphatic in its denunciation of the use of the injunction against the officials of the miners, and asserts that the injunction is a denial of the constitutional right to strike. "Justice" says further:

> "The injunction also forbids the use of the miners' strike funds to promote the strike or to pay out strike benefits, and this circumstance again amounts to a denial of the right to strike; for no strike can be conducted without funds, and no strike can last if the strikers are starving and all aid is withheld from them. The United Mine Workers of America have a strike fund of about fifteen million dollars, but the injunction has tied up the money, and this means that the Government is determined to break the strike by starving the miners, if other means fail.
>
> "John L. Lewis, Acting President of the United Mine Workers of America, may have sounded the depths of labor's resentment, when he characterized the injunction as a usurpatory act; Gompers may have expressed the feeling of the vast body he represents when he condemned the injunction, -- but voicing sentiments is not sufficient. The entire labor movement of the country must pick up the gauntlet hurled at it by the Government, and enter the struggle -- not in sympathy with the miners, but in defense of the fundamental rights of the American workers as workers and as citizens."

The Columbus "Labor News" holds that the injunction was a mistake. It believes that a world-wide war against labor is on, and is sure both bolshevism and the defeat of the enemies of labor in Congress will result from it:

"Government by injunction will increase the growth of bolshevism. Congressional attacks on the wage earner will not make loyal supporters of the Government.

"Neither will government by lawyers be long accepted. All labor is organizing to go into the next political campaign to defeat its enemies and elect its friends. And the big conference called to be held in Washington December 13 will start the campaign not against only the enemies of labor in Congress but the enemies of our Republic. And the greatest enemies of the Republic are in Congress, the labor people charge."

The President, in a letter, and later in a statement regarding the miners' strike, made it clear that the Government, in its dealing with the strike, would not infringe "upon the recognized right of men in any line of industry to work when they please and to quit work when they please; without in any way impairing the general right to strike." It was against the leaders not the miners, that the injunction was obtained. There are two ways of looking at the "involuntary servitude" matter, thinks the Grand Rapids "Herald":

"No statute can force an American into 'involuntary servitude' to another--and no such effort ever will be made. But, by the same token, no lack of statute can permanently force the whole American people into 'involuntary servitude' to one group or one class."

Former President William Howard Taft, in a Philadelphia "Public Ledger" editorial, has the following to say on the "right to strike", and the legality of the injunction:

"It is idle for workingmen to talk of 'the right to strike' as a sacred right secured by the Constitution. The Constitution secures a man in his right to work or not to work; but the asserted right to strike is more than this. It is the combination with others to quit work all at one time in order to embarrass an employer. Its efficacy in the lawful controversy between labor and capital is in the combination. If the purpose is lawful and the method is lawful, the right to strike must and will be preserved and respected by the courts. But if the combination, which is the life and strength of a strike, is for an unlawful purpose, it is no more under the protection of the Constitution than any other unlawful injury and crime, and all lawful process, including injunction, may be directed against its continuance."

Mr. Taft, in praising Governor Coolidge's stand in the Boston police strike, said of men's rights:

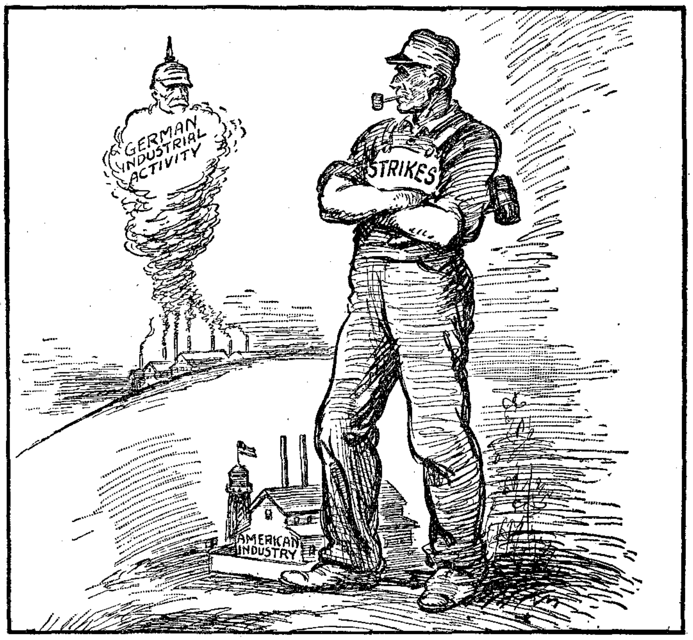
"He may give or withhold his labor on such terms as he chooses. He may unite with others in trades unions to give or to withhold his labor on such terms as he and they choose. He may combine with them and, by strikes or threatening them, force up wage or force down hours of labor. The law is more liberal in respect to such combinations of labor than in respect to combinations with a similar purpose of capital.

"But when enormous combinations of workingmen deliberately enter upon a country-wide plan to take the country by the throat and compel the country to compel the employers in that particular field of industry to yield to the demands of the men, they are engaged in an unlawful conspiracy."

The "Labor World" (Pittsburgh), says "It can be clearly understood that the right to strike must be limited if we, as a nation, are to proceed as a democracy," and it goes on to denounce the general strike and the sympathetic strike, and the tyrannical methods and doctrines of Foster and Fitzpatrick, leaders of the steel workers' strike. The "Labor World" continues:

"In the ordinary sense and acceptance of the term wage workers have a perfect right to strike; nowadays nobody questions this right; in fact, it is conceded.

"But there is a well defined limit to this right to strike, and there is no doubt whatever about a general tendency, in fact, a general move on the part of a large number of radicals to go far beyond this limit and place the entire nation of people in absolute jeopardy of starvation and serious peril."



THE NEW "HUN MENACE!"

----Alley in the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Says the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" (New York), of the present situation,

"The aggressiveness of labor has reached a stage where the alternative is either a firm stand or a complete surrender. Organized labor errs when it assumes that the individual right to quit includes the right to enter into an agreement to quit, and all that has screened the leaders thus far from the penal statutes against conspiracy is the timidity of politicians and the indifference of the public."

There are certain employments where the right to strike does not exist, admits the Pueblo (Colo.) "Chieftain", one of them being that of soldier, and there are certain other employments in which the right to strike is debatable, the right of the individual conflicting with the rights of the general public. The conclusions arrived at by the "Chieftain" are:

"A man cannot withdraw from the nation. He has no right to refuse obedience to the commands of the Government that acts according to the Constitution.

"And again what is true of the individual is also true of the group or of the class.

"The decision that will be reached concerning them is not to be had thru arbitrary acts of government, nor thru violent protests against violation of individual rights.

"It will be had only as a result of the calm judgment of the people as to what is best for the community as a whole expressed in a constitutional grant or limitation of power to the Government."

"BOOZE AND BOLSHEVISM"

EDITORIALS UNDER THIS ENGAGING HEADLINE, in papers ranging from the Pacific to the Atlantic, testify to the popular interest aroused by the theory that prohibition is one of the prime causes of Bolshevism, I. W. W'ism and general industrial unrest in the United States. The theory is sponsored by the Association Opposed to National Prohibitions, and indorsed by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. The London "Morning Post" is also impressed by the fact that "prohibition preceded revolution in Russia and prohibition in the United States has preceded the biggest attempt at revolution yet made in that great country." A majority of our own editorial observers, however, seem to share with the Beaumont "Enterprise" a curiosity to know why, if this theory is sound, "there is existent the same sort of unrest among the peoples of other and less arid lands." Proponents of this idea, notes the Texas paper, "do not tell us why England had a great railway strike in the midst of plenty of alcoholic beverages, nor why in 'wet' Spain and in 'wet' South America there have been as many and as grievous industrial disorders as in the United States."

The Association Opposed to National Prohibitions bases its assertion that Bolshevism flourishes in dry soil on a survey, made under its auspices, "by trained newspaper and magazine investigators," in eleven Western States "where conditions of Bolshevism and radical unrest were most pronounced." Among the conclusions drawn by these investigators are:

"That all radical elements and all I. W. W. leaders are earnest advocates of prohibition, as they assert that it is driving into the radical groups many men who in normal times were law-abiding labor unionists.

"That the labor union members pass through two stages. First, they pass resolutions demanding the return of beer and light wines, and then they turn to the I. W. W., taking out red cards of membership."

Their report quotes a national I. W. W. leader interviewed in Spokane as saying: "A few months of prohibition have done more for the I. W. W. than years of organization work without prohibition could accomplish." In support of this view Mr. Gompers says:

"By adopting prohibition we have chanced the wrecking of the social and economic fabric of the nation.

"The man who until now has been satisfied to labor as he had been laboring, to go home at night to converse and read has become discontented and restive.

"Instead of sitting down over his pitcher of beer he goes into the streets to meet other men restless and unsettled like himself.

"They rub together their mutual grievances and there are sparks and sometimes fire.

"I believe Bolshevism in Russia began in prohibition.

"The apostles of Bolshevism in this country are seizing Prohibition as a mighty weapon to force into their ranks the foreign-born peoples of the United States who have been accustomed to the use of beer and light wine.

"They go to these people in their homes, factories, mines and unions and say:

"'Look here, this is what Congress has done for you! It has taken away your glass of beer!'

"This may sound small, but to people accustomed to light spirits it is a constant source of discontent and nagging. It irritates, annoys and unsettles. It places them in receptive mood for the deadlier propaganda that is sure to follow."

This is "an explanation that does not explain," thinks the Westerville "American Issue," a prohibition organ, which goes on to say:

"It does not explain the entire absence of unrest in the thirty-two states that were dry before the advent of war-time Prohibition. Many of these states have been dry for years.

"It does not explain the heavy dry votes in state elections, in the laboring sections, as, for example, the dry vote in mining sections of West Virginia. It does not explain the greater labor unrest in such countries as Germany, Great Britian and France. These countries are anything but dry."

There are Bolshevists also in Italy and Austria, and all through "wet" Europe, notes the Seattle "Post-Intelligencer", which thinks that "it will test the skill of Mr. Gompers or any one else to prove that prohibition produced Bolshevism." If alcoholic thirst is behind the present labor unrest, remarks the Philadelphia "North American," "it seems odd that no strike ultimatum yet published demands the reopening of the saloons." Much attention has been attracted by the report of a staff investigator of the New York "Iron Age", who visited the Pittsburgh district during the steel strike, talked with citizens of all classes, and found:

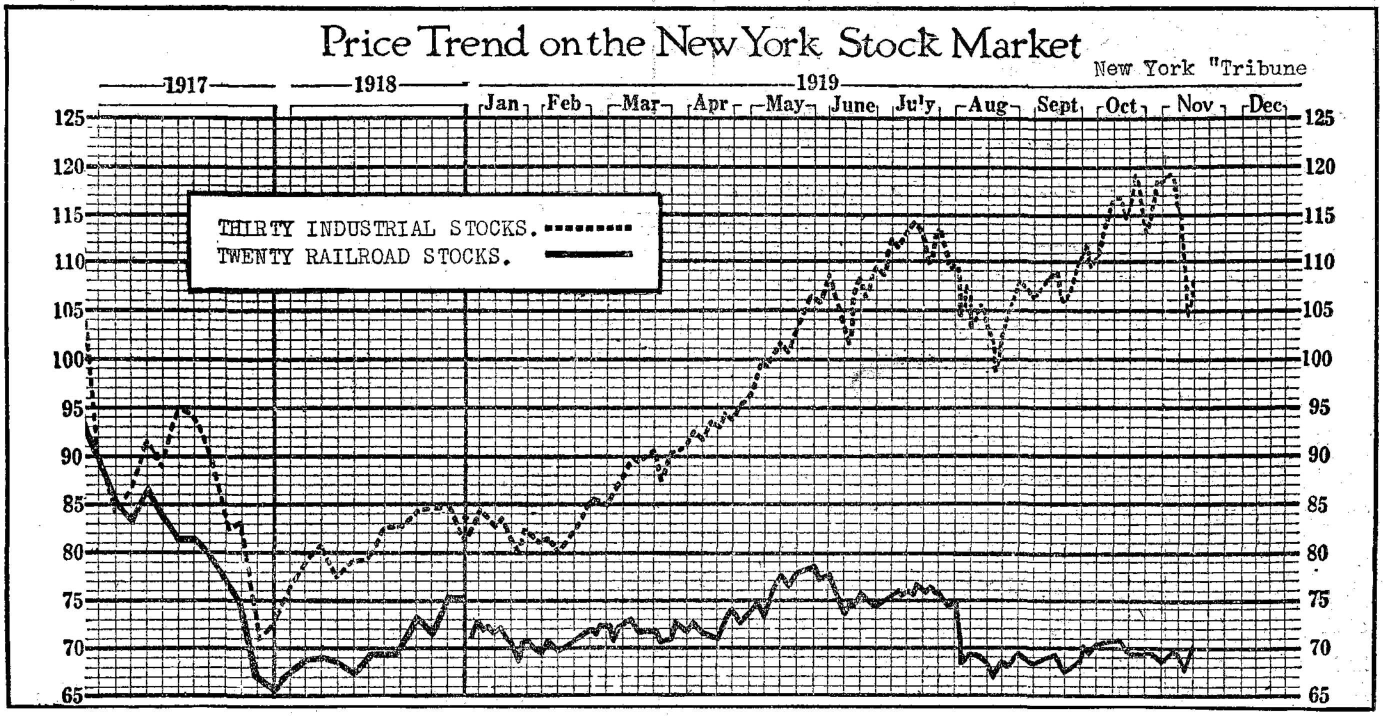
"All agreed that prohibition is a blessing. Not all of them believe in it; in fact, most of them do not. But they feel that at this particular time it is fortunate that prohibition is in force. Strike leaders admit the value of prohibition at this time, altho at heart they feel 'the strike would go better with whisky.' Possibly they fear that openly to sanction the sale of liquor would link their names with the doctrines of the reds. The present steel strike will go down in history as lacking much of the violence usually attending such conflicts because of the enforcement of the war prohibition act."

And the "Manufacturers Record" of Baltimore remarks ironically:

"There are those who imagine that the causes of social and industrial unrest are the chaos into which the world was plunged for four long years, the vast consumption of wealth, the drawing from the fields of millions of producers, the breaking down of standards and traditions by the ponderous war machine, the cataclysm which turned the whole world upside down and drove humanity into such sloughs of despond, so shocking its nerves, that it is a marvel any sanity was left or any sobriety, either of judgment or of appetite.

"But these things, the Micheslon incubator tells us, were really of trifling importance. What is overwhelming society is the fact that it cannot get booze. Turn the rum demon loose again and all will be well. Homeopathic treatment is prescribed; if the country is insane, cure it by further doses of insanity, given in the form of alcohol. That is the great preservative."

A CLUB FOR THE SPECULATING FRENZY



Price Trend on the New York Stock Market

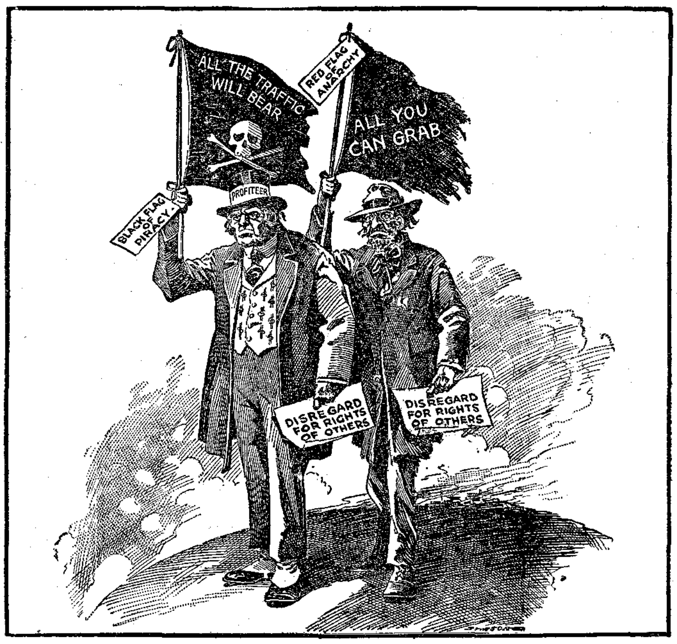
New York "Tribune

WHEN THE BRAKES ARE SUDDENLY JAMMED ON to stop a motor-car or a locomotive plunging madly down-grade, somebody is bound to be jolted, but a jolt in time has saved many a life. So when the speculative mania on Wall Street was checked by the action of the banks and the Federal Reserve Board there were cries of dismay from "the lambs" who were sheared and the speculators who suffered with them, but they were drowned out in a chorus of approval and satisfaction from newspaper editors and financial authorities. The continuance of the orgy of speculation uncontrolled,remarks the New York "Evening Post", would have had "a plain and sinister bearing on the problem of the cost of living." To lower prices inflation must be halted and production must be increased, we have been told again and again. Observers see both results hastened by the Reserve Board's action. "The contraction of credit and the demand for money for useful business will gradually tend to lower prices and bring us back to a normal condition," confidently predicts the Wheeling "Intelligencer". Security prices went down on Armistice Day,ill gotten gains went glimmering, many victims suffered irreparable losses, but, declares the Baltimore "American", "as a result of the day's decline, 800,000,000 of dollars freed from the Street is ready for legitimate investment."

Financial writers agree that the jolt will have a salutary effect, in Wall Street itself. There is no question, says the writer of the fortnightly letter of a prominent brokerage house, that "drastic liquidation was necessary to avert something worse than has happened." The entire world is in a gambling mood, declares the "Financial World's" New York Wall Street reporter, and as "The Odd Lot Review" notes, "England, France, Germany and Italy are also carried along on a wave of unprecedented speculation." The speculative mania has not been confined to the securities market, as a writer in the New York "Journal of Commerce" points out, for "speculation in cotton in the Southern states has become very excessive" while real estate operations in the Middle West carried on by means of bank credits "have resulted in advancing land values there to extravagantly high figures," so that "New York financial interests are inclined to urge that the cutting off of the use of the funds of the Reserve System from the stock market should be paralleled by a similar curtailment in the use of funds for commodities and land speculation." In "The Financial World",Mr. A. B. Pendleton points out that:

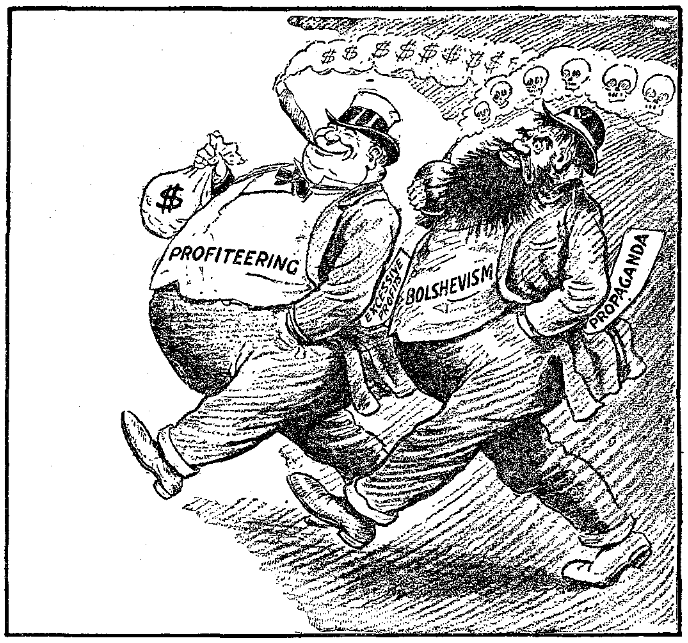
"In this country speculation has been rampant for quite nine out of the twelve months that have gone since Armistice Day,1918. Up to Armistice Day anniversary, November 11, 1919, the New York Stock Exchange has records showing sales of stocks since November 11, 1918, totalling 295,000,000 shares,against 140,000,000 shares in the previous 12 months, and sales of bonds of all descriptions of $3,031,000,000, or double the previous year. The record of cotton speculation on the New York Cotton and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges is not available, but it has been quite four-fold larger than in the previous 12 months and the speculation in grain on the Chicago and other grain exchanges has been kept down only by the intervention of the Government, which suppressed altogether any speculation in wheat, tho speculators indulged their proclivities in corn,oats, pork. etc."

In such a situation it was necessary for the Federal Reserve authorities to "stop the wild orgy of stock speculation which was admittedly straining the financial resources of the banks to such a point as to endanger the orderly flow of credits to business and


ALL THE TRAFFIC WILL BEAR
RED FLAG ANARCHY
ALL YOU CAN GRAB
BLACK FLAG PIRACY
PROFITEER
DISREGARD FOR RIGHTS OF OTHERS
DISREGARD FOR RIGHTS OF OTHERS

BOTH ENEMIES OF THE REPUBLIC

----Stimson in the Dayton News.



CAUSE AND CONSEQUENCE

----Mc Call in the Portland Telegram.

THE UNHEAVENLY TWINS.

commercial life." The New York Federal Reserve Bank raised its rediscount rate on November 1st with the announced purpose of insuring "an orderly return to normal credit conditions." Next, as several financial writers note, the Federal Reserve authorities warned the banks against further helping speculation. Then, to quote a writer on the New York "Evening Post's" financial page, "the professional speculators saw that the game was up; they sold; the support to the artificial prices crumbled away, and the outside speculators had to sell whether they wished to do so or not." Thus the banks were able "with prohibitive call rates to choke Wall Street's frenzied speculators to a standstill," as the New York "Sun" puts it. Admitting that some of the Board's critics may be right in asserting that it should have acted earlier or less drastically, "The Sun" concludes that "by whatever methods, persuasive or strong arm, the speculative excesses had to be stopped, and the Federal Reserve Board is entitled to national praise for stopping them, market shock or no market shock." The speculative orgy, continues "The Sun", was drawing "to the gambling game in Wall Street hundreds of millions which were needed to keep American production going, needed to meet American payrolls, needed to promote American commerce." "Bonds of foreign governments which are seeking money here" have had no chance during this bull market in stocks, adds the Newark "News." The country, says a writer in the New York "Journal of Commerce," had reached the point where it had to choose whether it would put its credit to use in speculating or in useful business. Speaking as an insider, "The Odd Lot Review", published for investors, explains that the attitude of the Federal Reserve Bank "is not due to a wilful desire to curb specualtion on ethical grounds, but is caused by the fact that at the present moment there is not sufficient money to go around. Commerce and industry come first and speculators are therefore left out in the cold." The South Bend "Tribune" denounces alike the rich man who borrows millions for stock speculation and the poorer man who borrows money on his Liberty Bonds to spend for gambling or luxuries as offenders "against the financial well-being of the nation." Recent strikes have brought out many sermons to labor insisting on "the gospel of work". "The Federal Reserve panic" makes it a duty, observes the New York "Times" in the financial center, "to preach the same doctrine to capital."

"The Annalist", a financial review published by "The Times," points out that one important reason for the Reserve Bank's action was the necessity of hitting inflation, the thing most responsible for the present high cost of living. The Government, it observes is in all its branches engaged in a campaign to reduce living costs, with "the approval and the cooperation of most responsible bankers and economists," and "one of the chief expedients to be used it is obvious, is deflation."

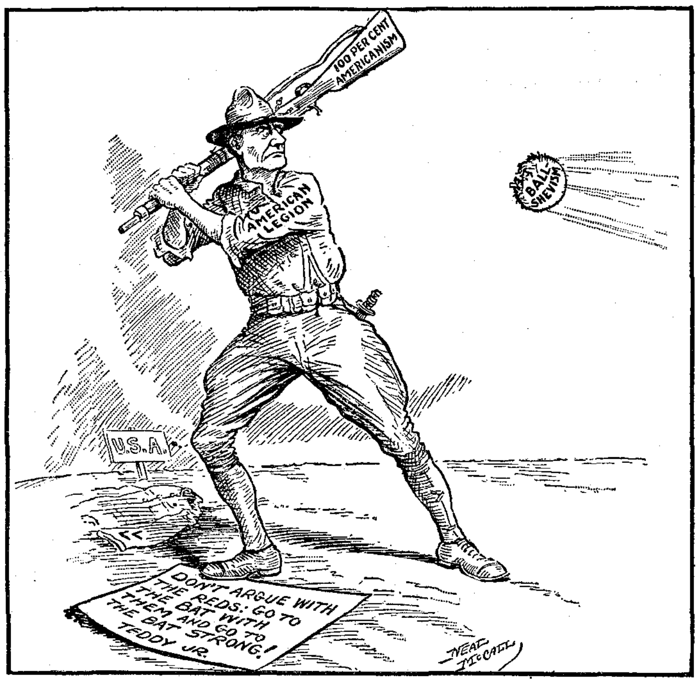
Looking to the future, the writer of the Boston letter on the New York "Evening Post's" financial page, answers the question, "what will be the effect of the stock market smash on general business?"

> "So far there appears to have been no apprehension on this score. In fact, the halting of speculation is believed to have been expressly designed in the interest of the mercantile community. Before stocks broke there was evidence that money would be in stronger demand than usual for general business purposes, and bankers were discussing how to meet the situation when it should arise."

THE LEGION'S WAR ON DISLOYALTY

THE AMERICAN LEGION is "underwriting Americanism," says the Toledo "Blade." "The reports of the Legion's convention in Minneapolis ought to prove an inspiration and reassurance to every patriot. The convention has weighed every idea and suggestion in terms of public welfare. It demands a common-sense attitude toward the men of the Berger stamp who make a profession of undermining the Republic." The Bridgeport "Herald" believes the Legion "performed a great service to the country in holding the convention at a time when widespread danger lurks in the country, among elements which are insidiously bent on throwing over our established institutions." Presented amid wild enthusiasm with the first American flag to be carried over the top in France, entrusted with the mantle of the Grand Army of the Republic by the past commander of that organization in a speech in which he warned members of the Legion still to remain on guard against foes within the United States, and welcomed by the Governor of Minnesota because, as he said, "When the fundamental principles of the American Republic are being attacked, you advocate the upholding and the defending of the Constitution of the United States," the first convention opened on Armistice Day. The Governor, continuing his speech of welcome, said:

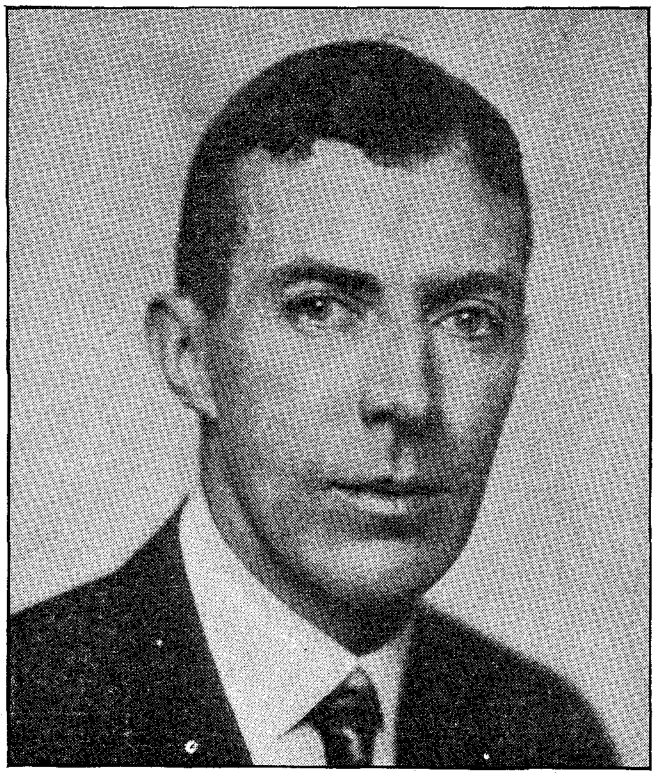
"We welcome you because you have come out strongly for the preservation of law and order. In the words of that distinguished and beloved father of one of the originators of this organization--Theodore Roosevelt--'The worst foes of America are the foes to that orderly liberty without which our Republic must speedily perish.'"


100 PER CENT AMERICANISM
AMERICAN LEGION
BALL-SHEVISM
U.S.A.
DON'T ARGUE WITH THE REDS: GO TO THE BAT WITH THEM AND GO TO THE BAT STRONG! TEDDY JR.
NEAL McCALL

SOAK IT HARD.

----Mc Call in the Portland Telegram.

From all accounts, there was no "pussyfooting" at the convention. "The spirit of pure Americanism and law and order pervaded the proceedings," says the New York "Herald", and the "Daily Northwestern", of Oshkosh, Wis., after approving the resolution adopted by the Legion demanding the deportation of Victor Berger, which was moved by a resident of Mr. Berger's home city, points out that the Legion "thus has shown that it intends strictly to follow its announced policy of pro-Americanism, and to oppose anyone whose disloyalty is a menace to this policy."



HEAD OF THE LEGION.

Franklin D'Olier, newly elected National Commander of the American Legion.

In the midst of the convention's deliberations, which embraced a demand that there be a change in the Department of Justice from a passive organization to a militant branch whose findings will be acted upon promptly by the executive authority, came the news that four Legion comrades had been shot from ambush by Industrial Workers of the World at Centralia, Wash. Stirred by this fresh outbreak of one of the "isms" they are trying to put down, delegate after delegate, according to the Minneapolis "Journal", "rose to plead with the convention to come out with a concrete plan to combat lawlessness and wipe out every element of disloyalty in the nation."

Says the Columbus "Dispatch" of the Centralia outrage:

"The four million ex-soldiers now have it brought home to them what it means to have in this country such an aggregation as the I. W. W. They did not fear bolshevism, these soldiers; they had spent too many days in camps; they had seen too much of the en-

ARTHUR MC ELFRESH WARREN C. GRIMM DALE HUBBARD

Three American Legion members killed by I. W. W.'s in Centralia, Washington, on Armistice Day.

emy; they had learned enough of hardships not to be frightened when they read in the papers that we have bolshevists in this good land of ours. But when members of their organization are openly murdered in the streets, in broad daylight, they can realize that all of this newspaper talk was not idle gossip."

The Mobile "Register" regrets the lynching of the I. W. W. secretary, which followed the shooting, but says that, "although it was soldiers who were the chief victims of the assault, it is not of record that any of them participated in the violence." The atmosphere of solemnity in the convention hall upon receipt of the news from Centralia is commented upon by several newspapers, which anticipated an overwhelming outburst of indignation, with a proposal that the Legion wreak vengeance. The keynote of the discussion, however, as reported in an article by Theodore Roosevelt in the New York "Tribune", was that, "whatever the offense, the Legion first of all stands for law and order."

The chief acts of the convention are thus summarized by the Minneapolis "Journal":

"Declared for univeral military training under civil authority, but without compulsory military service in time of peace.

"Prohibited Legion officials from running for or holding any elective public office.

"Established a woman's auxiliary restricted to mothers, wives, daughters and sisters of Legion members.

"Created a national committee on legislation with headquarters at Washington to work for legislation advocated by Legion.

"Demanded deportation of Victor Berger from United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Socialism is Bolshevism with a shave. -- Detroit Journal.

A necessary of life is the luxury we can afford. -- Boston Herald.

Capital and labor have one thing in common . . . our money. -- New York Evening Sun.

Mr. Hoover sees a drop in living costs. He has eyes like an eagle. -- Peoria Transcript.

Things will never be hopeless if the union always bows to the Union. -- Philadelphia North American.

There used to be an expression: "It's a shame to take the money." But nobody is using it these days. -- Los Angeles Times.

The magazine that is printing from photo plates because of the strike of typesetters has nothing to do with the case. -- Detroit News.

A man can go on in blissful ignorance of the trend of the times . . . until his plumber offers him a lift down town. -- New York Evening Sun.

As for collective bargaining between Capital and Labor, let them continue to bargain. But they can't collect any more from the Public. -- Brooklyn Eagle.

Maybe the dove of peace is coming by parcel post. -- Cumberland News.

The ultra-red faction is feeling a trifle ultramarine. -- New York Tribune.

Too many persons in this country are enjoying the right of free screech. -- Brooklyn Eagle.

A dollar does not go far, still it seems to get beyond calling distance. -- Columbia Record.

One way to boost production in this country would be to put the labor leaders to work. -- Columbia Record.

From this distance it appears that Governor Calvin Coolidge is entirely too good for the Republican party. -- Charleston News and Courier.

The world is going crazy over diamonds. It would be better for most of us to be giving more attention to spades. -- Philadelphia Record.

Columbus would have never discovered America if the strikers aboard his ships had been better organized. -- The National Tribune (Washington, D.C.)

Apparently a good many people who look with horror upon government by injunction do not see anything wrong with government by intimidation. -- Columbus Dispatch.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

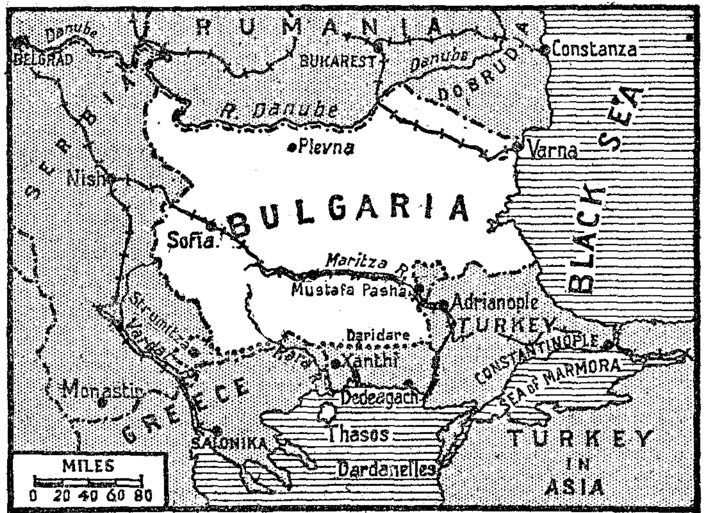
NEW SEEDS OF WAR IN THE BALKANS

NEW SEEDS OF WAR are sowed in the Balkans, where the world war began, say adverse critics of the Bulgarian Peace Treaty. They base their predictions on the allotment of territory made by the Supreme Council in favor of Greece, Roumania and Servia and point out that where formerly Russia and Austria-Hungary were in constant conflict in a rivalry of conquest in the Balkans, now France and Italy are playing a similar game fatal for peace in Europe. Prominent among those of this opinion is Mr. H. N. Brailsford, who writes in the Socialist London "Daily Herald" that no moral considerations had the slightest weight in the decision about the Balkan states and the pretense of the Allies that they represent moral principles will appear "supremely comic to the cynical statesmen" of the Balkan peninsula. The Paris "Humanite," official organ of French Socialism, quotes Mr. Brailsford with relish and itself describes the Bulgarian Treaty as one "well worthy of its elders, the treaty with Germany and the treaty with Austria." If the Allies have fought for evenhanded justice, democracy and the independence of nations, Mr. Brailsford remarks, there is no trace of it in the treaty; and while it is true that one may call the military error of the ex-Czar Ferdinand a crime, still, how can the right of self-determination be denied on this account to the Bulgarian peasants of Macedonia and Dobrudja? For the past half century the Balkans have never known real independence Mr. Brailsford goes on to say, but have been the theatre of perpetual rivalry of conquest between Austria and Russia. These two Powers vanished in the war, but their places have been taken by France and Italy, and he explains:

"France seeks concessions and enterprises for her banks and financial resources. Her subsidized press pockets funds and conjointly she works her military alliances and her clerical and royalist diplomacy, to gain the goal of supremacy. Italy, ablaze with her chimerical neo-Roman imperialism, is getting ready for war with Jugo-Slavia, which she provoked at Fiume, and is carrying on intrigues at Budapest, at Bucharest, and even at Sofia.

"Between the two, France and Italy, they have ruined the moral prestige of the Allies and compromised the work of the League of Nations before the League was actually born. They both desire a divided peninsula of the Balkans. Injustice works to their profit because it makes customers. The victims seek protectors who can redress wrongs, (as much as possible at the same time creating new ones); and the guilty need protectors to make sure the possession of their gains. Thanks to these two Powers, Roumania was able to defy the Peace Conference after her crimes of pillage and the support she lent to the Hungarian royalist reaction. If the Balkan peoples do not unite in a federation they have no hope of escaping the selfish intrigues of the great Powers.

"But no federation is possible as long as the Balkan states can reproach one another reciprocally with injustice. If Serbia and Greece dismember Albania, if Serbia keeps and wipes out Bulgarian Macedonia, if Greece shuts off access to the Aegean Sea from Bulgaria, if Roumania receives the Serbian Banat and the Bulgarian Dobroudja, all these peoples will continue to be the prey of Western imperialism. They will lose their independence in reality and will live under the daily menace of war. The scourge of the passion of nationalism is the cause of all this evil. Perhaps the only remedy in the Balkans will be revolution."



Pre-war frontiers -.-.- New frontiers.....

BULGARIA'S PEACE PORTION

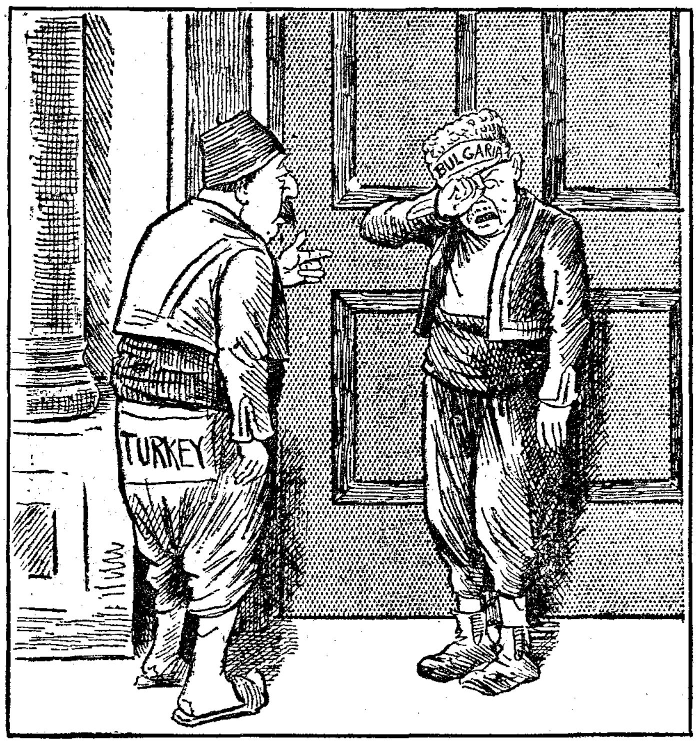
This map shows approximately the new frontiers of Bulgaria, which follow for the most part the old frontier lines.

The most notable change is the passing of the town and district of Strumitza to the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and the modification of the Southern frontier, which formerly followed the coast line from the mouth of the Kara River, eastward to the mouth of the Maritza River, to the east of Dedeagach.

——From The London "Morning Post."

Another voice raised in protest against the Treaty is heard in a letter from a Bulgarian published by the Berne "Bund," in which the writer complains that the Bulgarian people "can scarcely conceive how the Peace Conference acts with such severity against their country." Bulgarian territory is again rent asunder and portions of the Bulgarian nation are once more subjugated to foreign rule. This result, according to the writer in the "Bund," is the more deplorable because of repeated assertions that through the Peace Conference the Balkan problem "would be solved with reference to the most rigorous and equitable observation of the principle of nationality." Paris dispatches inform us that the Peace Council is not greatly disturbed by such comment, because it has not been thinking of mercy to Bulgaria, but of justice, in view of the fact that Bulgaria threw itself into Germany's cause for "presumably ignoble reasons" and she "deserved all she got and more."

In some French quarters the fear is expressed that the Peace Conference has not taken sufficient precaution for the future on the Bulgar-Turkish border. Thus a Government organ, the Paris "Temps" remarks:



A CASE OF REALIZED EXPECTATIONS
TURKEY: We shall both of us get it, but you'll catch it hottest; and serve you right too!
BULGARIA: Boo--oh! And there won't be much of YOU left when they've finished with you.
----The "Westminster Gazette." (London).

"One might conceive a different re-formation of the Balkans than that which the Supreme Council has laid out. But now that a solution has been reached there must be no breach left in the line, above all in the quarter most exposed. Who will take care of Constantinople? Who will furnish the effective and permanent force necessary to be kept about the Dardanelles, if we wish to avoid, in the Balkans and elsewhere, all conflict and conspiracy that may find origin in the contemplation of an inestimable treasure poorly guarded? This is not a new question. For the more than two centuries during which the Ottoman Empire has been declining, it recurs each time an attempt is made to share in the succession of the Turks."

Mr. Auguste Gauvain, Foreign Editor of the Conservative Paris "Journal des Débats," deplores the action of the Peace Conference which has "treated Bulgaria as Europe of the Eighteenth Century treated Prussia." The consequence will be precisely the same, for "no power so closely resembles Prussia as Bulgaria," tho "our Moseses of the Nineteenth Century seem to be totally ignorant of the fact." This critic adds:

"Stupefaction grows as we realize that the Treaty imposes no guarantees of any kind on Bulgaria. No zone of military occupation is marked off. The Supreme Council gives itself wholly up to the good faith of the Bulgars. This aberration is one of the greatest dangers in the situation rising from the Peace Conference. For reasons that one hardly dares even allude to, several of the Powers making up this famous world areopagus look forward to future co-operation with Bulgaria. One recoils in dread before the perspectives thus opened. But we are obliged to face them. The crafty Bulgar will soon offer his help in the open market. Released of all burdens, he will move freely in a Europe at once exhausted, enervated, and disturbed. We await the moment when he will demand payment of his victims."

"PUSSYFOOT'S" PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

PROHIBITION'S PILGRIM to England, Mr. W. E. Johnson, left America's shores unheralded and unknown some months past, but now he has been ridiculed into eminence not only in the British Isles but in all Western Europe. In fact, some apprehensive British newspaper foes of Mr. Johnson express the fear that his critics may have mistakenly employed as their chief weapon the deadly boomerang. This suspicion deepens when, as a result of his ride on a plank through two miles of West End streets by a mob of London medical students, Mr. Johnson approaches dangerously near the effective stature of a martyr, having suffered the possible loss of one eye in his general hazing. His sportsmanlike attitude toward his hazers wins sympathy for him in the British press tho not for the object of his sojourn in England. The surprise he sprung on his British critics, we are told, is that he is not at all like the late Carrie Nation or the living Billy Sunday, but a quiet, unassuming business man, who is engaged in the work he is doing chiefly because he likes it and he intends to make a success of his job. A potent argument against the advance of Mr. Johnson has been that he is not "minding his own business," which is a capital crime in an Englishman's view. On this point Mr. Johnson speaks in the London "Westminster Gazette" as follows:

"I have no intention of interfering in any way with British affairs. I have no such intention, nor has the League which I represent. I came over here because we were urged and invited by British organisations to come over and make clear what America has done in respect of the liquor traffic, why America did it, and what are the results we enjoy from it.

"A large amount of misinformation has been spread all over Europe regarding the American dry policy. We wish to correct that so far as we can. That is the Alpha and Omega of the whole business.

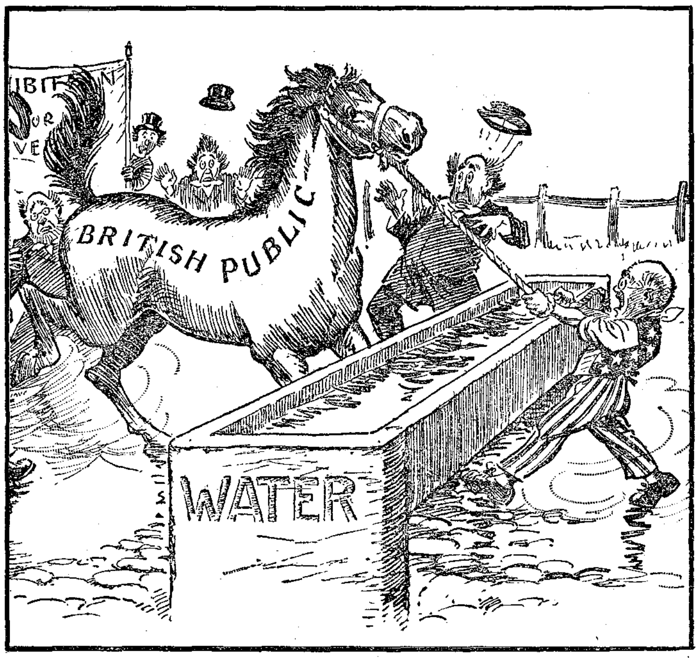
The Manchester "Guardian", which is favorable to the cause of Mr. Johnson, thinks the press of England may flatter or reproach itself, as it chooses, for having made Mr. Johnson "not only in this country but over a large part of Europe, one of the most noteworthy men of the moment." Scandinavia, whence he has just returned to London, rang with extracts from the English papers even before he had arrived there, and this daily adds:

"In these islands he has grown so distinguished that one is only surprised that some enterprising music-hall manager has not invited him to diversify a variety stage program by an explanation of his mission. Seeing that most of those who have exuberantly thrust this fame upon him would presumably like to have that mission frustrated, it may be doubted whether they have served their own ends with any great foresight."

There are safer methods of controversy than advertising one's opponent, according to the "Guardian," which considers Mr. Johnson "one of those particularly dangerous opponents who have a case and know how to state it with moderation and success," and this daily proceeds:

"His mission, he explains, is merely to lay before British minds the facts and objects of prohibition in America, the why and how of what is at least a profoundly interesting experiment. If this is an interference with our sovereign rights, what is to be said about the British shareholders in American breweries who petitioned the Foreign Office to extract compensation for the financial effects to them of the United States law? Surely those who choose have a right to hear what American supporters of prohibition have to say about their law."

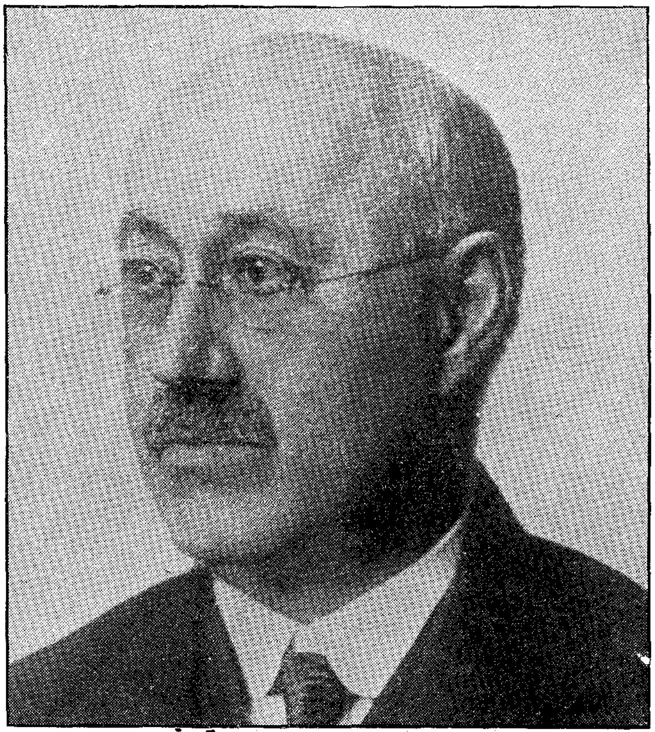
London dispatches inform us that the important press is "wet" with the exception of the London "Daily News," the London "Westminster Gazette," and the just quoted Manchester "Guardian." As a sample of the bitterness felt in some circles against American interference in the matter of what shall or shall not be drunk by Britons, the London "Evening Standard" may be quoted:



"You can lead a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink."
----The "Morning Advertiser." (London).

"What would America think and say if some British busybodies established a hot-air plant in little old 'Noo' York to blast the Southern States into the busybodies' way of thinking upon the Colour Question?

"That is a primary and a fatal objection to the Pussyfoot campaign. America must permit us to mind our own business. But our objection goes much deeper. Prohibition is a denial of human liberty. We are not the more ready to accept such an inhibition of individual liberty because it is thrust upon us by representatives of a nation which claims for its own people 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' The Pussyfoot may miss the unconscious irony of his campaign; its intended victims will not."



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RIDICULED INTO FAME.

America's Anti-Saloon League Envoy to Britain, W. E. Johnson, now a European personage.

A consistent opponent of Mr. Johnson and the Anti-Saloon League of America is the London "Daily Mail," which foresees that the "dry" campaign will develop in the months and years to come, and issues the warning that while "ridicule may be a sharp weapon, the foe is no longer the silly old Stiggins of old, but rather a powerful, well-camouflaged fanatic." Referring to the rather slim audiences that confronted Mr. Johnson's associates in Manchester and Liverpool, the London "Globe" says that the settlers in those remote wilds, "the pathless forests of Manchester and the illimitable prairies of Liverpool," do not seem to pay the slightest attention to the "war whoops of the Pussyfoot tribe." What is more,--

"They seem to think, poor, benighted creatures that they are, that they can manage their own affairs and decide what they shall eat, what they shall drink, and wherewithal they shall be clothed without the help of these noble but perhaps slightly primitive invaders Indeed, we will go so far as to say that we gravely suspect that if any of the tribe took to employing the carrienational tomahawk they would express no admiration at the performance, but would simply call the nearest policeman. They ought to be more grateful, more appreciative of the fact that the only reason why these ardent reformers have come here is because they must reform something and there is nothing whatever left in their own country which needs reform. Having gone dry, all else has followed as a matter of course. Graft has vanished from Philadelphia, in Chicago the police no longer carry revolvers but only feeding-bottles, and New Orleans has become a perfect sink of virtue. The Bowery is now the favourite residential quarter for maiden ladies of small means, and the banks of San Francisco are all opening palatial offices in Chinatown. There are no bad men left anywhere except among the cinema actors, and the churches are so crowded that it is impossible to obtain a seat anywhere, even on week-days, at less than a dollar and a half. No, there is nothing for the pussyfeet to do in their own land, so they have come here, and we -- well, we respectfully wonder when they will be kind enough to go home again."

WHAT'S WRONG WITH CHINA

If CHINA'S POLITICIANS had time and should not be interfered with, they could probably settle their country's internal trouble, or it might be settled on the field of battle; but there isn't time, for China can't afford the time and the impatient world will not permit it. This is the opinion of "Millard's Review of the Far East" (Shanghai), which expresses dread about the possible division of China into two units, North and South. No greater disaster than such a division could befall China, for it would lead, "as all intelligent observers feel," to the annihilation of both North and South China by some foreign power or powers. There is said to be no real demand for such a split, for "there is really no distinction between these two sections of the country so far as the people are concerned." "The people do not classify themselves as Northerners and Southerners in a political sense. But "a few scheming, unpatriotic politicians are exploiting the catchword of 'North and South,' and in its name are making trouble here and there with the hope of creating for themselves opportunities for personal profit and plunder."

It seems that a representative of the Chinese Northern or Militarist faction by the euphonious name of General Wang I-tang, is in Shanghai for the purpose of making peace with the South. Strenuous objections have been made to General Wang's presence in Shanghai on this peace mission, but he remains there, we are told, and has asked Peking for all papers covering China's secret agreements with Japan in order that they may be discussed with the Southern delegates and made public. He has also asked for information regarding Japanese loans contracted by the Chinese Government and by the various provincial authorities in order that they may be made public. His peace platform contains the following planks:

"General Wang is in favor of the new banking consortium if organized along the lines that America has proposed--provided that China is given representation upon the executive governing body of the consortium. He is opposed to the granting of Japan's demands that Manchuria and Mongolia be reserved from the activities of the consortium and he stated to a representative of this journal that China would stand with America, Great Britain, and France on this question. He stated that China's three great needs are: A constitution with a proper method of electing members to Parliament; modern transportation; and currency reform. He favors general education in China and believes that the Boxer Indemnity money should be used for that purpose--but he believes that a little education is a dangerous thing in China as elsewhere--and he fears that the student movement if not kept within bounds is likely to make matters worse in China. He scouts the idea that China ever will come under the control of Japan similar to the case of Egypt with respect to Great Britain---and he states that China no longer will borrow money from Japan exclusively. He favors the disbandment of the Chinese soldiers--says that the Northern troops are being disbanded--and favors the use of the discharged soldiers in constructive work such as railroad construction, wagon roads, reclamation work. He believes that China should work along every possible line to develop her industries in order that the country may become self supporting and not dependent or subservient to any country for the necessities."

Mr. Tang Shao-yi represents the South of China and is Chief of the Chinese Southern Delegation. He reports internal troubles in his section of the country, but it is declared that he and his fellow leaders of the South are disposed, as are General Wang and his followers of the North, towards reconciliation of the two sections. "Millard's Review" proceeds:

"In the way stand personal ambitions and animosities, selfishness and lack of patriotism for country. In spite of the lessons of the war China is still depending upon other nations for help--nations that have sufficient to do to keep their own countries from going on the rocks of bolshevism and anarchy. China while crying against the military aggressions of Japan, is herself weighted down with the worst kind of militarism--a militarism that has been subsidized by Japanese loans and the money has been wasted.

"China can't lean on anybody else for help unless she desires to become a Japanese protectorate. The vision of Korea and Shantung are a disillusionment in that direction. We may safely say that the future peace of the world rests in China's hands. China's salvation depends upon China herself. Secretary Lansing in his testimony before the Senate stated that there is evidence of a secret confidential understanding between certain powers respecting the territorial division of Asia. This rumor alone should be sufficient to cause China's leaders to pause and take stock of their country's future."

For native opinion in the press we may cite the progressive Shanghai "Min Kuo Jih Pao," which observes:

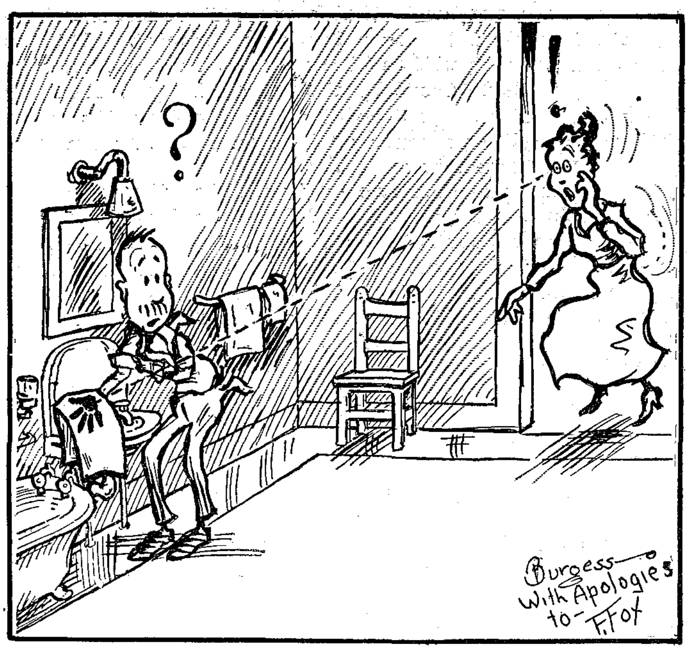
"A self-respecting race ought to be able to stand on their own legs and command respect and admiration instead of expecting others to have pity on them or help them. China was once a great nation, full of vigor and capable of doing great things. She is now a pitiful object, refused justice and fair play even when she weeps and prays for a little of it. What should China do? Should she blame others for not helping her, or herself for not exercising all her wit and wisdom in securing the sympathy and help of others? In tears we say, a race which depends on the help of others will never survive as an independent race. A beggar cries aloud at the door of the rich man, praying for a morsel. What he gets is a kick and 'Get away.'"

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

PAY-DIRT IN CITY STREETS

DWELLERS IN "IRON TOWNS" drink iron, breathe it, get it into their eyes and absorb it through their skins. This conclusion is drawn by Edwin G. Pierce, instructor in trade chemistry in the East Technical High School of Cleveland, Ohio, from an examination of dust in the streets of that city. How the iron gets into the dust in such quantities he explains by describing the processes of manufacture, which are often very wasteful and distribute the metal far and wide in minute particles. These particles not only smudge the skin of the Clevelanders and Pittsburgers, but actually get into their lungs, Mr. Pierce assures us, as is shown by actual observation. The writer's conclusions being accepted, we may agree with him in his final statement that the ironmasters have a great opportunity to kill two birds with one stone by saving iron and at the same time improving the personal appearance and health of their long-suffering fellow citizens. Writes Mr. Pierce in the "Plain Dealer" (Cleveland):

"Clevelanders may be surprized to learn from the following incident that it is not necessary to turn to the golden west for 'pay dirt'--we carry valuable mineral lodes about with us all the time.

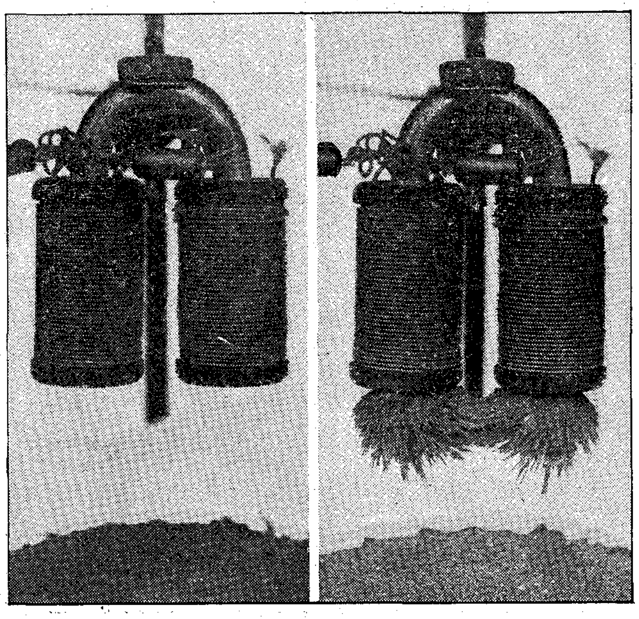


COMPOSITE OF BLACKHANDERS IN PITTSBURG, CLEVELAND, YOUNGSTOWN, CHICAGO, ETC.

----Burgess, with apologies to F. Fox.

"During the course of a recent scientific investigation some vacuum sweeper dust was spread out upon a microscope slide for examination. Quite by accident the tip of a knife blade cracked off and fell into the dust. A magnet was used to remove this bit of iron, but--most of the dust stuck to the magnet, too!

"This astonishing phenomenon seemed more interesting than the real object of the experiment and was followed up as a matter of curiosity. Other sweepings were analyzed with the magnet and produced from 10 to 30 per cent. of iron. One 6x9 foot rug gave a yield of 12 per cent. in twenty-four hours, the magnetic material being about equal in weight to a 5-cent piece.



HOW TO GET THE PAY FROM THE PAY-DIRT.
Electro-magnet suspended above a pile of street dust; before and after the current was turned on.

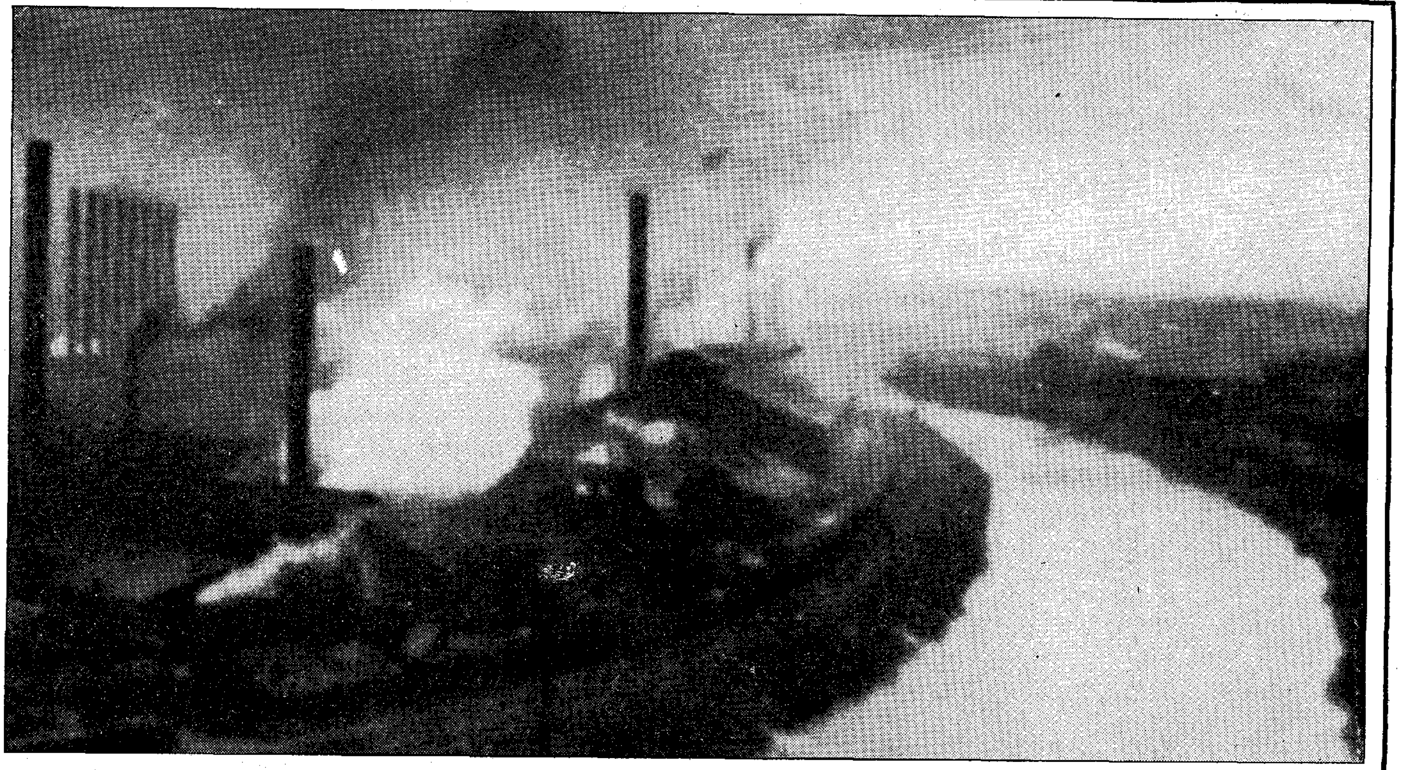
"Since the dirt of rugs and carpets comes in 'on the hoof,' as you might say, attention was at once directed to street dirt, and here conditions were found that would make any mining prospector think of 'pay dirt.' With a good strong magnet one can pick up iron from street and sidewalk almost anywhere in that vicinity.

"The source of this magnetic dirt was easily traced to the Bessemer converters. These fiery dragons of the steel industry take molten iron from the blast furnaces and convert it into steel by blowing through it blasts of air, which burn out the carbon and some other impurities.

"At first the converter coughs up a great billowing cloud of brown-saffron smoke, which consists mainly of the oxides of iron and manganese. A thinner stream of these brown fumes continues during the 'blow'. Next there is a great shower of sparks and then a mammoth, rumbling flame issues forth, becomes about thirty feet high, then dies down again when the carbon is all burned out and the molten metal, now steel, is poured out and passes to the ingot molds, the entire operation having lasted only ten minutes.

"From the brief description of their operation it will readily be seen that a converter is a gigantic atomizer, and must produce a certain amount of spray because of the air forced through the liquid under high pressure, even though molten metal is very heavy."

The losses incident to the Bessemer process are no



SCENE IN YOUNGSTOWN, WHERE THE MILLS SPRAY 50,000 TO 75,000 TONS OF IRON OVER THE INHABITANTS EVERY YEAR.

secret, Mr. Pierce avers. Eminent authorities seem to agree, he says, in placing them at about 10 per cent. of the original charge. The losses other than iron are between 6 and 7 per cent., and part of the lost iron is held in the slag, so that the iron blown out into the air must be between 1 and 3 per cent. of the weight of the charge. A converter handles 1,200 tons or more of metal a day, so, in twenty-four hours, a pair of Bessemers must spread about fifty tons of iron in the form of dust over the city. About 100 pounds of manganese, an expensive element, are also blown out with each charge, and this is a double loss because manganese must be added again to secure proper quality in the steel. He goes on:

"Being interested in comparative results, samples of street dirt from other steel towns were sought. Pittsburg, Chicago, Youngstown, Buffalo and Lorain all furnished samples of street dirt containing from 60 to 75 per cent. of magnetic material.

"In Detroit, if you pass along a certain street at just the right time, the larger pellets from a foundry converter will rattle perceptibly upon your hat. These 'baby converters,' like other infants, are very wasteful, sometimes losing as much as 20 to 30 per cent. of their charge.

"From experiments made in Youngstown by collecting the dust on vaseline coated plates of glass, it would appear that in a year's time, about 50,000 to 75,000 tons of iron in the form of dust of all kinds returns to mother earth in this one district alone and is lost to mankind forever.

"You have now been prepared according to the Teutonic psychological formula for the shock of further assertions which seemed a little too strong to mention at first. These have to do with what finally becomes of the lost iron.

"A large part finds its way to river and lake by street and surface drainage, another part remains in the walls and crevices of buildings, but still another considerable part, as was discovered with great astonishment, is carried about in and on the skins of the inhabitants!

"'Sure as preaching,' gentle readers, we of the iron towns drink the stuff, breathe it, get it in our eyes, and take it in through the pores! This statement may sound like a joke, yet data regarding each item have been secured.

"Clevelanders are well aware of the black-brown deposit on face and hands that comes off on the towel -- there's iron in it! In a Bessemer district citizens rise each morning with a black smudge in the corner of each eye, washed there by the faithful optic from the day's collection. Some of these eye deposits were gathered and the presence of iron in each of them was proven by appropriate tests.

"Regarding the entrance of iron into the pores of the skin, several residents of Bessemer districts were subjected to electric baths and the perspiration thus boiled out of them was found to assay considerably higher in iron than nature intended.

"But the iron and soot get still further inside than the skin. The ancient bromide about 'the iron entered his soul' has nothing on actual conditions. In Pittsburg there used to be an exposition every year, at which one of the exhibits was furnished by the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. Cross-sections of human lungs were shown. One set from country people were of normal pink color, while another set from the lungs of Pittsburg folk showed them to be black as coal.

"The significant fact is that the losses of the iron industry are quite largely preventable. It is not necessary to smear whole cities with the materials used in our industries, though such seems to be the prevailing American idea.

"There are a number of perfectly good methods of recovering industrial fumes and dusts, the best known of which is an electrical process wherein the flying particles are caught and held by charged wires much as bits of paper are attracted to a comb.

"Some dust collecting devices are now in use by iron and steel mills, but there is still a great deal of iron dust to be collected.

"The iron trade, greatest of all our industries, has the opportunity to set a splendid example by voluntarily solving its dust problems as a means of increasing national efficiency, and humanely protecting the health and comfort of those who dwell within its borders."

HYGIENIC HAIR-CUTS

THE MOST STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT of the new Polish government, according to a writer in "Good Health" (Battle Creek, Mich., October), is a recent edict of the Ministry of Public Health ordering every man in Poland to get a 'billiard ball' hair cut. "All men without exception must submit to hair cutting," says the announcement. Girls above eight years are exempt. They will still be left in possession of their tresses, if in the judgment of the authorities there is no danger of infection. We read:

> "The object of the edict is a 'clean-up' campaign to stamp out the typhus epidemic. More than 100,000 cases have been reported. The campaign is scheduled to last three months, but in all small villages the people must have their hair cut and take a bath on a single day. So the authorities advise that the villagers begin early, suggesting six o'clock in the morning as a likely hour. Some idea of the task with which the government is confronted in its hair cutting campaign can be gained by imagining the carrying out of such an order among the population of the city of New York or in three or four of the smaller States of America. It is hoped to establish public baths in every village and town and to make compulsory the regular taking of a prescribed bath. It is also said that every piece of linen, bedding and all clothes possessed by the people should be subjected to a disinfecting process. To carry out its 'clean-up' plans Poland has appealed for assistance to the Allies. Poland is doing this not only for its own salvation but also in the interest of Western Europe. Its health authorities point out that if typhus is not stemmed in Poland, it will sweep on into Western Europe. War has deprived Poland of most of its supplies, raw materials and machinery. For the 'clean-up' she needs from outside: 100 medical specialists, 1,000 steam disinfecting machines, 160 mobile bathing plants, 800,000 pounds of crude cresol, 300 tons of soap and 200 pounds of camphor. The hair-cutting job will require 6,000 pairs of clippers. In clothing, Poland needs 1,500,000 suits of underwear."

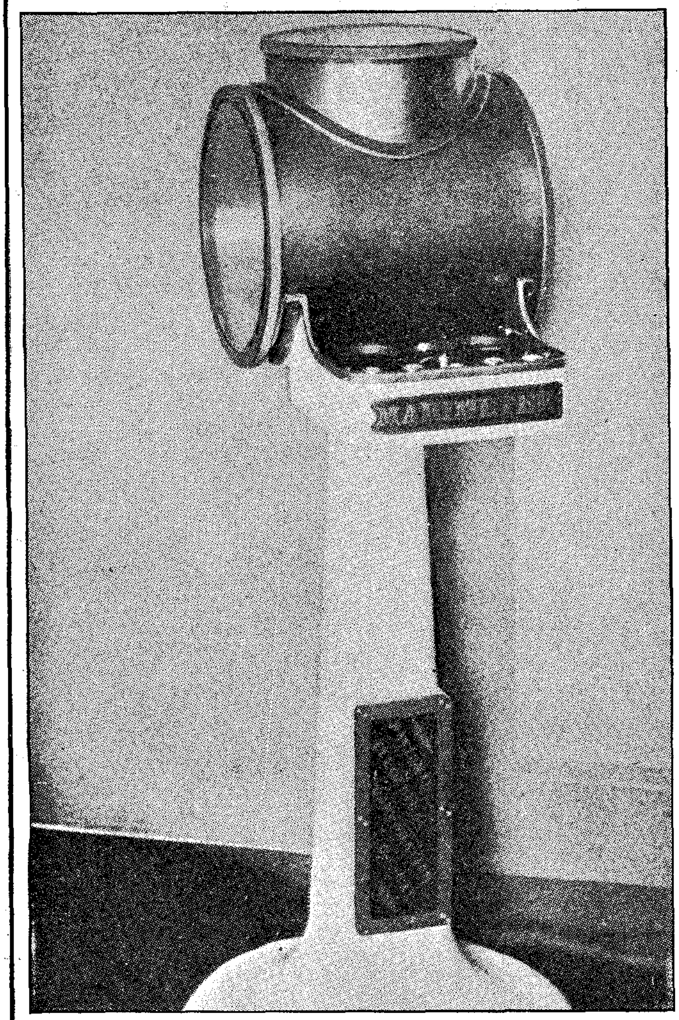
ELECTRIC OIL-FINDERS

COMMENTING on an excerpt from "The Manufacturers' Record", given in these columns on October 11 last, Lewis C. Chapman, a petroleum geologist of Shreveport, La., writes to THE DIGEST that a number of devices for locating mineral oil with the aid of electricity are being promoted and that the claims of the promoters, in some cases at least, are likely to be misinterpreted by the layman, and may, to quote his words, "bring more or less misery to many, financially poor and unintelligent persons living in the United States." He continues:

> "A variety of electric oil-finding and oil-locating instruments have been devised and operated at considerable pecuniary loss to parties backing these 'electric' oil-location surveys. Many dry holes have resulted from drilling wells at the instance of the overworked enthusiasm engendered by wild promises. . . As a dry hole costs from $12,000 to $100,000, few of our store clerks, stenographers and wage-earners can seriously indulge, wholly or in trivial part, in the conduct of these schemes."

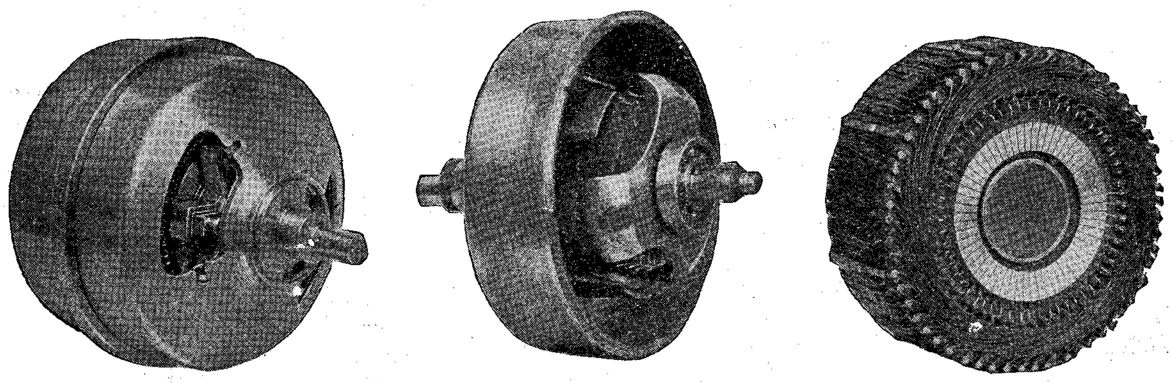
MEASURING OCEAN DEPTHS BY ECHOES

THAT SOUNDINGS should be taken by sound seems quite appropriate, and newspaper paragraphers are invited to take notice. The marimeter, a device described in the "Pacific Marine Review" (San Francisco, October), sends a sound to the ocean's bottom whence it is reflected and returns as an echo, the machine meanwhile recording the precise time of travel. From this the depth is easily calculated from the speed of a sound-wave in salt water. With the marimeter four soundings may be taken per minute, whereas the old methods require ten to twenty minutes for each operation. The manufacturers assert that it is the greatest safeguard to shipping ever invented, with the single exception of wireless telegraphy. The marimeter was invented by Samuel Spitz of Oakland, Cal. The practical development and its application to marine soundings have been under the direction of John Eldridge. The first installation is now being made on the Pacific Steamship Company's steamer Governor while the vessel is in dry dock in Seattle. Says the writer:



THE MARIMETER: IT SOUNDS THE SEA BY ECHO.

"The principle upon which this ingenious device



MOTOR OF THE ELECTRIC CAR, SHOWING EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR DETAILS

works is electricity controlled by sound vibration. A sound wave is sent out from the bottom of the vessel mechanically and the instant this sound is started it is picked up electrically and relayed to the recording instrument and the dial of the recording instrument begins to register. The sound wave travels to the bottom of the ocean and returns in the form of an echo and this echo is also picked up by the diaphragm in the bottom of the boat and is also relayed by electricity to the recording instrument, causing the pointer to immediately stop. The depth will be shown in fathoms and four soundings may be made per minute, all directly under the ship's keel.

"Sound travels at practically a uniform rate in the water (about 4000 feet a second). The depth is measured by accurately taking and recording mechanically the time for sound to travel down and back. This will show the actual depth under the keel of the boat."

A NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR-CAR

AN "ELECTRIC" that will make over 25 miles an hour and will run to an indefinite distance, because it carries its own re-charging plant, has been devised by a Jersey City inventor and is described in "The Scientific American" (New York, Oct. 25) in an article entitled "A Fresh Deal for the Electric Car." Among other things, a saving of 50 per cent. in fuel mileage is claimed for this car. At the outset, the writer of the article gives in brief space a summary, which he says represents the average man's idea of the present electric car. It is, he says, "an ornate chariot travelling at the leisurely pace of 15 miles per hour; a storage battery that runs the car for only 35 miles, after which it is necessary to recharge it; low mileage at high cost; a heap of trouble in the form of batteries that must be watched and nursed lest they get discharged below the safe point or run out of water; a car that is chained to one's immediate locality because of the re-charging problem." It is difficult, he says, to argue to the contrary; for the average man knows the electric car of bygone days only, and insists on comparing this with the gasoline car of 1919. He goes on:

"So the average man is asked to consider these points: A car that makes 25 miles an hour and even more; a car that can go anywhere, because it carries its own re-charging plant; a car that generates current whenever it coasts downhill, a car that carries improved storage batteries, requiring the minimum of care; a car wherein the motor and transmission members, forming one unit, can be taken off in one block for inspection, repair, or even replacement. These features are all to be found in the latest electric car--one which seems likely to give the electric car a new deal in the automobile game.

"The car in question has been developed over a period of many years by Harry E. Dey of Jersey City, and has the hearty endorsement of Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the well-known electrical engineer. The most revolutionary feature of Mr. Dey's car is the motor, in which both armature and field magnet are rotatable, one element being connected to one driving wheel by way of a pair of reduction gears, while the other element connects with the other wheel in similar manner. It is in this way that the designer dispenses with differential gears; the motor with its independent rotation of parts makes a perfect substitute. In addition to saving the expense and weight of a differential gear, this construction cuts the number of parts and increases the capacity of the motor 100 per cent. for a given gear reduction. This reduces the weight 50 per cent. for a given power, and also increases the electric efficiency. The size of the motor is still further reduced by turning it inside out, as it were; that is to say, the armature, in the form of a Gramme ring, encloses the field magnet, permitting the latter to have six poles all energized from one field coil. This field is of a design ideal for efficiency and light weight, its weight, including shaft, totalling but $19\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Its iron portion is well adapted to drop forging and easy machining. The total weight of the motor, which has a capacity equal to the ordinary automobile motors of 150 or more pounds, is only 50 pounds....

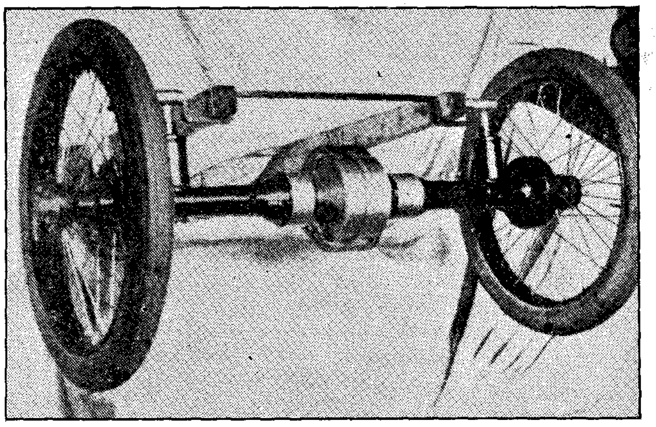
"Caps covering the gears hold the power-plant in place, while an aluminum cap covers the motor. These caps are held in place by a pair of taper rings that can be removed in less time than would normally be consumed in removing a single bolt. In this fashion the entire outfit can be dismantled in about two minutes.' This car may well be called the 'nutless' car, as remarkably few of these are used in its construction. As the current is taken to the motor through sliprings there is no necessity for disconnecting any wires when removing it. In case of an accident to the parts, another motor or gearing can be got at the service station, and exchange effected in a few minutes."

The first car built by Mr. Dey had hand-operated control, in connection with a steering wheel. This was found to be an undesirable combination, in heavy traffic; for in an emergency both hands are required on the wheel and it takes time to shift the hand from wheel to control lever. In the latest design the operation of the control is similar to that met on a gas car. We read:

"For speed variation a foot lever acts in the same way as a clutch, with the added feature that pressure beyond that to cut the current off impels the motor to act as a brake, while extreme use of the foot power applies the mechanical brake to the driving wheels. In addition there is an emergency brake. An accelerator pedal raises the speed to 30 miles by weakening the field. A third pedal gives forward, reverse and neutral. This is so interlocked with the speed pedal that it can be moved only when the latter stands in a high resistance or the off position....

"A radical departure has been made in the spring suspension, as air springs have been substituted for the elliptical type. These are the same in principle as those employed for many years on the cushion-frame bicycle. The construction is similar to that of a tire pump, with the addition of a helical spring inside the cylinder. The spring takes care of the static load, while the air takes up all the shocks. A small air leak does no injury, for the spring will bring the load back to its normal position and the air will return, in the same way it went out. Above the piston there remains a space in the cylinder where air is compressed on the rebound. . . .

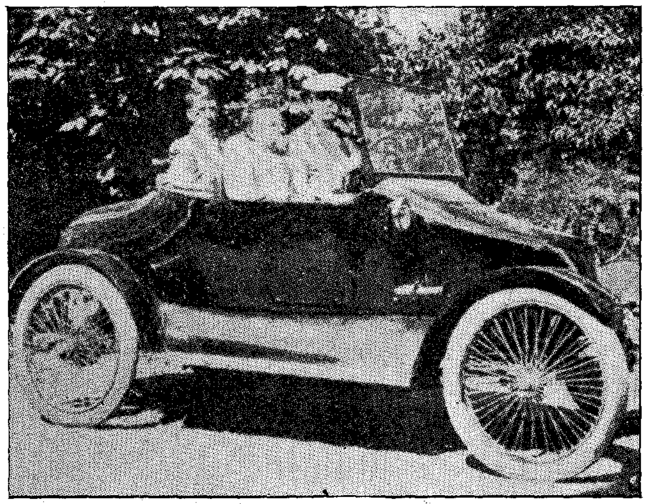
"Mr. Dey has largely increased the scope of his car by designing a portable charging plant, weighing approximately 100 pounds, to be carried under the bonnet of the car. It consists of a light 3-horse-power air-cooled gasoline engine connected to a special dynamo. It will charge the battery at any time, whether the car be running or standing, at a rate equal to the normal consumption of the driving motor, which experience has shown to be two horse-power. This plant causes a net saving in the weight of the car of more than 100 pounds, due to the fact that one half the battery can be dispensed with, a 50-mile battery radius then being sufficient. If desired the plant may be removed from the car to be used as a stationary unit for re-charging, as well as for charging a separate battery for house-lighting, etc. It is a simple matter to place the power plant in the car against a long trip. The smaller battery required will largely cancel the additional cost of the charging plant.


THE REAR AXLE.

"According to Mr. Dey there will be a large saving in gasoline expense as compared with the gasoline car, since in the electric car as here developed the engine is continuously operated at the maximum-efficiency load. Gasoline cars are admittedly wasteful, because their average load hardly exceeds one-tenth of their engine rating. From careful calculations Mr. Dey estimates a saving of 50 per cent in fuel mileage, using his gasoline-electric system."

HEALTH TOWNS

THAT THE HEALTH OF BABIES AND ADULTS is actually an "asset" has been proved in a three-year experiment financed partly by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, which voted to give the National Tuberculosis Society $100,000 to establish a "health town," and partly by the town itself, which helped in a material way by raising the per capita amount to be spent in the interest of the public health sixty-one per cent. The soundness of the investment is thus pointed out in "American Medicine," (New York):


Illustrations by Courtesy of "Scientific American."

NEW ELECTRIC VEHICLE THAT WEIGHS 1000 POUNDS.

It will make over 25 miles an hour.

"When level-headed insurance directors spend such a large sum of their company's money, they naturally expect it to bear interest, however indirectly it may be. Framingham, Mass., was chosen for the experiment. The leading spirits of the town, level-headed business men, saw a good opportunity for investing the town's money, and raised the per capita expenditure for public health from thirty-nine cents to one dollar. The purpose of this experiment was to show that in many cases sickness and death, particularly tuberculosis, can be eliminated by medical treatment and careful nursing, personal hygiene and adequate health administration. The experiment proved an unqualified success. In 1916, before the experiment was begun, eighty-one babies per thousand died; during the first year of the experiment this was promptly reduced to sixty-one per thousand. Previous to the inauguration of health conditions in this town of 16,000 souls, 121 persons died in one year from tuberculosis. In the first year of the test this was reduced to ninety-nine deaths, in the second year to seventy-nine, in the third year to seventy-six--and this reduction occurred while the town increased in population. At the end of three years the town leaders were well satisfied that their investment of sixty-one cents excess tax for health was an exceedingly profitable one. The directors of the insurance company felt that their $100,000 experiment was beginning to pay them better than if it had been sunk in first mortgages. Health towns, it was discovered, paid. The health of babies and adults was actually an 'asset,' which could be measured in dollars and cents. We beg the indulgence of legislators for our carelessness in overlooking these facts and for sentimentally regarding the health of babies and adults merely from a humane point of view."

LETTERS - AND - ART

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN WOULD CHOOSE for themselves the books they ought to read if they were given a sufficiently wide run. But the trouble is that children so far outnumber the private libraries that this rule holds good for the limited few. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin realizes this when she makes the observation in the New York "Tribune," and the job of providing books for children, a recurrent Christmas duty, comes home to the puzzled parent. The hint that the child, under the ideal condition of free browsing in the rich pastures of literature, gives to its mentor ought to be considered, tho it rarely is. It is so much easier to buy the labeled "juveniles" than to discover a child's tastes. For one thing, says Mrs. Wiggin, "the child is sure, nine times out of ten, to neglect the 'juveniles' with their little dummies and effigies filling up good room that might be occupied by flesh and blood heroes and heroines." Mrs. Wiggin hits with a devastating hand:

MRS. KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN-RIGGS.

Who has little use for "juvenile" books, "written down to the child's level by people who could not possibly write up to it if they tried."

"Mighty little need, indeed, have children of the reading age for many books of this sort, which flood and devastate the earth at holiday time because fond parents, 'gift-bearing aunts,' and fatuous old bachelors think that children like them. The best of them have, indeed, their allotted space and place, but it is small and circumscribed. The bottle may represent a necessary stage in nursery life, but if you should see a six-year-old child imbibing nourishment by that means you would have reason to suppose there was something wrong--not, indeed, with the bottle, which is virtuous enough in itself, but which in this instance is certainly 'misplaced matter.'"

When the ideal library is lacking, and your help in choosing the child's books is imperative, Mrs. Wiggin would have you look upon the duty as "so great a delight that it resembles a temptation." But --

"It is also a great responsibility, although I cannot discover that parents are bent to the earth because of the burden of it. When things come to this pass, and we are obliged to do for children what many of them can do better for themselves, a knowledge of child-nature and a knowledge of what really is literature--these two things are extremely handy to have in the family. You cannot so much as draw a commonplace straight line without knowing two points -- the one you start from and the one you wish to reach. The child is your first point, do you know him? What you wish him to learn, think, feel, and be, is the second point: are you quite sure of your knowledge in that field? But this, you say, seems to presuppose a kind of psycho-pedagogical wisdom extremely rare. To which I return that common sense makes a fairly good substitute; and when you crush me by asking how the parent not gifted with common sense can acquire it, I reply (from the extreme confines of the corner where your logic has driven me) that, supposing the germ to be existent, resolution, reflection, fasting and prayer will commonly assist its growth to a point where at least it can be seen by the naked eye of your neighbors, who, by the way, generally use opera glasses--big end for shortcomings, t'other way round for virtues."

If any ono is puzzling over what Mrs. Wiggin means by "juveniles", she sets them forthwith at rest:

"I mean determinedly childish books written down to the child's level by people who could not possibly write up to it if they tried. There are in existence plenty of fresh, ever-green and ever-youthful books -- books which all children love -- simple, genial, gracious, lovable, splendid, vital, sweet, good and heroic. But such books, although universally popular among young readers, are not what is here stigmatized as 'juveniles.' Indeed, you will note one thing, that older people can always read with pleasure the best children's books. For instance, it would not bore you at this moment to be shut up for a day or two with nothing but 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Esop's Fables,' 'Arabian Nights,' Kingsley's 'Water-Babies,' 'Alice in Wonderland,' Hawthorne's 'Wonder Book' and 'Tanglewood Tales,' John Burroughs's 'Birds and Beasts,' 'The Seven Little Sisters,' Hans Christian Andersen's and Grimm's 'Fairy Tales,' 'Two Years Before the Mast.' 'Tom Brown at Rugby,' Lamb's 'Shakespeare Tales,' Ruskin's 'King of the Golden River,' 'The Jungle Book,' the simpler poems of Scott, Lowell, Whittier or Longfellow, and a sheaf of songs from the Elizabethan poets. If, indeed, you would be dreadfully bored, it is conceivable that you are a bit pedantic, stiff and academic in your tastes, or a bit given to literature of very high and 'gamey' flavor, so that French 'made dishes' have spoiled you for Anglo-Saxon roast beef."

Simultaneously, another keen feminine mind has been directed to this problem, and some of Mrs. Wiggin's speculations have been translated into actualities by the personal confessions of Miss Amy Lowell for the New York "Evening Post." This poet, who figures so prominently today, probably grew up in the ideal conditions of free range among books, so we see what such a child actually did. Miss Lowell begins by lauding "the Rollo books" -- a venturesome thing in a generation that chiefly sneers at them. Then, she liked fairy stories:

"I always had a fancy for the books of an older generation, and again I think this was largely because of the illustrations -- at least, it was the illustrations which drew me to the books originally, altho it was certainly their simple and straightforward texts which kept me enthralled. The illustrated books for children which are published nowadays seem to me to fail by a too involved arrangement of lines. The background does not stay back and the child is confused; it is almost like a puzzle picture. I remember feeling this way very strongly myself in regard to the illustrations of Walter Crane. . . .

"Luckily for me, there were still current some volumes which were delightfully illustrated but which I think since have gone from our bookshops; for instance, a collection of Grimm's fairy tales called 'Gammer Gretel's Fairy Book,' with the famous pictures of George Cruikshank. I thought then, as I have thought ever since, that there is only one illustrator of fairy stories in the world and that is Cruikshank, altho I admit that in the realm of the purely grotesque Arthur Rackham runs him close. There is a horror about Rackham's illustrations which I hardly think good for imaginative children; in fact, I should go a little further and say that perhaps Grimm's fairy stories had better be mostly suppressed to-day, not because I do not like fairy stories, as I am an ardent admirer and believer in them, but I do not like the brutality and violence of Grimm's and some of the other folk tales.

"Far wholesomer and more stimulating to the imagination and the poetic faculty are the inimitable stories of Hans Christian Andersen."

Boys read Cooper; but how many girls are likely to be found with little Miss Lowell's taste?

"After fairy stories, the books I most delighted in were adventure stories, particularly those of the sea. Cooper's 'Leather-stocking Tales' were read to me by my father, but I have always really preferred his sea stories, 'The Water Witch,' 'Red Rover,' 'The Pilot,' 'The Two Admirals,' etc., and somewhere about my tenth year some one gave me a book of Captain Marryat's, 'Poor Jack,' which was illustrated by that excellent artist Clarkson Stanfield, and as I have always been so sensitive to illustrations, they may be the reason that I have continued to prefer it to all of Marryat's other books put together. I simply revelled in that volume, which I have read again and again, and it led me on to 'Midshipman Easy' and 'Peter Simple' and the whole long line of Marryat's books, which, somewhat later, turned into the broader interest of R. H. Dana's 'Two Years Before the Mast,' and Bullen's 'Cruise of the Cachalot.' Sea stories have been a real passion with me, and I read them today with almost as much pleasure as I did when I was a girl."

If there were space it would be interesting to let Miss Lowell tell why she liked Marryat and Henty and Lewis Carroll, but we must not omit two of her dislikes:

"I was, of course, dosed with Miss Yonge, altho I managed to escape 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' To my mind her volumes are dangerous and extreme, and I should certainly keep them out of the way of any child whose reading I was superintending. Miss Alcott I was forbidden to read for many years, as she was supposed to use very bad English and to be untrue to life, both of which criticisms I now thoroughly endorse. I did read the books after a while, since all my friends were reading them and parental authority, as it always does, had in the end to bow to public opinion. As I look back upon them I do not think they were valuable in any way, nor did they really give me very much pleasure, and I do not at all recommend them. Susan Coolidge's stories amused me in a mild degree--they served to 'pass an idle hour' as we should call it to-day--without doing more."

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MISS AMY LOWELL

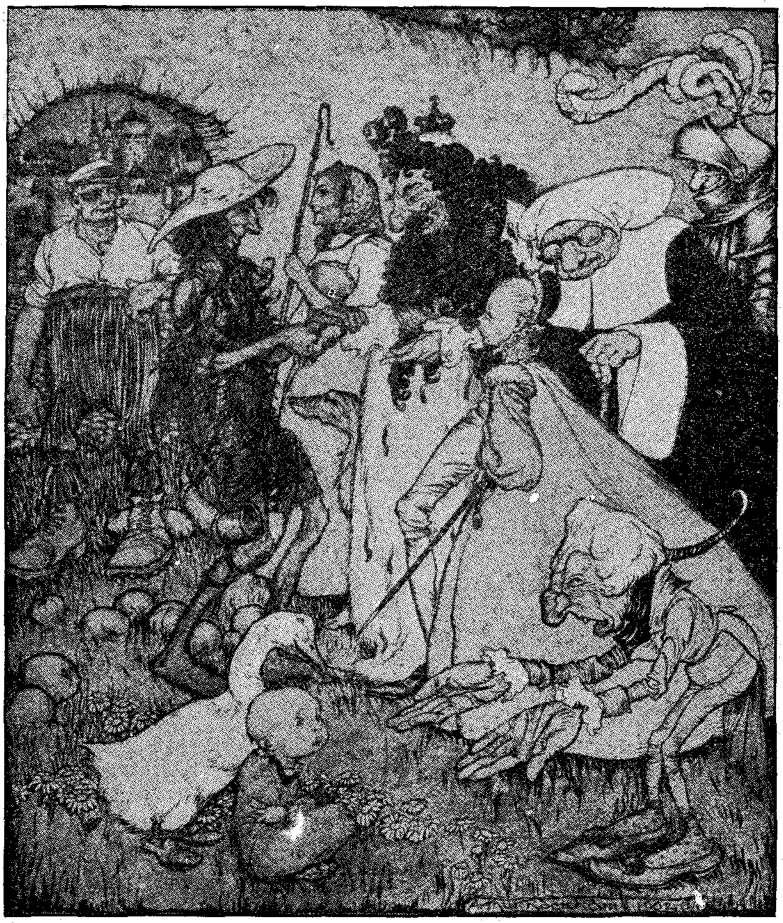
Who read Fenimore Cooper and Marryat as a tiny girl, getting ready for Dickens and Thackeray at thirteen.

When Miss Lowell sailed out on the sea of Dickens and Thackeray she was thirteen--an age when children can take care of themselves and parents usually feel excused for laying down their burdens as guides and counsellors. You will see she is not aware that this is a sign of precocity:

"Dickens must be read either in youth or not until early middle age. I find that in the adolescent period, the period of the discovery of the modern world and modern literature, one is apt to scorn him. One must be either a child or extremely sophisticated to enjoy Dickens. Our young intelligentsia who so delight in Conrad and Gorki are neither sufficiently childlike nor sufficiently mellow to enjoy him. To be sure, middle age sees different things in Dickens from those childhood saw, and cannot read as many of the volumes."

ARE FAIRY TALES OUTGROWN?

ENEMIES OF FAIRY TALES arise in one guise or another in these days when most established things are fighting for life. One of the most deadly of their enemies would seem to be Dr. Katherine D. Blake, head of the New York Normal College, whom the Associated Press quotes as saying that "the old fairy story belongs to the age of ignorance. It is immoral, because it is based on lies, leads to laziness and inculcates weakness." The St. Louis "Republic" owns that it doesn't know Dr. Blake and is "left in wonder as to who she is," but -- it knows "some of the old fairy tales and will admit that they are a product of the age of ignorance and based on lies, if the word lies be stretched thin enough to cover the most beautiful creations of fancy." Under such a ruling the "Republic" sees a whole holocaust of literary destruction:



"ONCE UPON A TIME," ONE OF ARTHUR RACKHAM'S PICTURES.

Miss Lowell, whose views on children's books appear on a preceding page, sees "a horror about Rackham's illustrations" though Miss Rebecca Drucker takes an opposite view.

"If so, then down with the Iliad and the Odyssey, blot out the story of King Arthur and his round table, let the twilight of the gods be stygian darkness. Forget 'Achilles' and 'Hector', 'Lancelot' and 'Guinevere'; banish 'Jupiter' and 'Venus,' 'Thor' and 'Frija.' They are lies; let us have nothing but the truth.

"And while we are about it let us suppress 'A Midsummer Night's Dream,' which is an ignorant fairy story, and 'A Winter's Tale,' wherein a creature part fish and part man serves a magician. They are both lies. The 'Divine Comedy' is also a lie and 'Faust' should be expurgated. There is too much in it about devils and magic.

"Even the Bible, upon Dr. Blake's theory, would seem to need attention, and we are prepared to go with her thus far: If the roses around the palace of the 'Sleeping Princess' must be pulled up, then we demand the extirpation of 'Jonah's' gourd."

If we don't order the execution of fairy tales outright, as Dr. Blake seems to recommend, there is going on a system of emasculation. Miss Lowell, in the foregoing strictures, seems to take exception to such drawings of Rackham as the one here reproduced. Rebecca Drucker utters an opposing protest in the New York "Tribune":

"There has somehow grown up the impression that a child is a fragile and sensitive thing, upon whom no rude or robust idea may blow. It has led to the issuing of compilations of fairy tales which are emasculated of all violence and incidentally of all vividness. . . . What stupidity to believe that nothing should be brought before a child but what is happy and beautiful! We do not yet all agree as to what is happy and beautiful. It cannot make the child happy to have all his emotions sterilized. What is to happen to the child's imagination in the mean time? Fright and anger and revulsion and indignation are human emotions not easily stifled. After all, what preparation has the child for manhood or womanhood whose imagination and emotions have never been stretched?"

FOR BETTER SPEECH

OUR PERIODICAL EFFORTS to improve our English speech leave us with little help from some sources. The stage, for one, needs help itself, instead of being a mentor. The Louisville "Courier Journal" points out that "much that is desirable is acquired incidentally by those who seek to conquer the English language, and "employ it effectively":

"Good English is not acquired by study of school textbooks. It is the outgrowth of familiarity with superior books and association with men and women who possess enlightenment. A man might know, and apply, every rule of grammar, yet fail to use what is termed good English. Speaking correctly, he might be without grace of speech.

"'True ease in writing comes from art, not chance, as those move easier who have learned to dance.'

"True ease in speaking comes also from art.

"To master the language and employ it effectively it is necessary to become acquainted with the master minds whose vehicle it has been. To acquire that degree of the art of speech which marks a man or a woman as belonging to the polite world it is necessary to know something of polite literature in addition to associating with persons whose English is good. Those who respect the language and the world sufficiently to wish to speak correctly and gracefully and to associate with persons whose speech is pure and graceful are less slipshod mentally, and as a rule less so morally, than those who, having an opportunity to learn to speak correctly, are content with slovenly speech."

YOUR FIRST BOLSHEVIST

RUSSIA CREATED NIHILISM and Turgenef first put it into literature; she also created Bolshevism but Shakespeare got in ahead of any writer Russia may produce for the job of giving the Bolshevist a literary form. "Jack Cade" was your first Bolshevist, and our extreme Western contemporary, the Portland "Oregonian", is the first to point him out-- perhaps because the Bolshevik appeared in the flesh out there before he took form in the East. Or perhaps the Oregonians thumb their Shakespeares oftener and look into such unfamiliar plays as "King Henry VI" more than we Easterners do. The "Oregonian" discovers that "Jack Cade," tho he was the son of a brick layer, and got his name from stealing a cade of herrings, speaks rather better English than his congener of today. He pursuades this paper that "a classic touch to Bolshevik literature, copied from Shakespeare, would . . . lend a charm that it does not now possess and be a comfort to the professional failures and parlor anarchists who have embraced his teachings." Bolshevism is set forth in this colloquy between "George Bevis" and "John Holland":

> GEO. -- I tell thee, Jack Cade means to dress the commonwealth, and turn it, and set a new nap upon it.
>
> JOHN -- So he had need, for 'tis threadbare. Well, I say it was never merry world in England since gentlemen came up.
>
> GEO. -- O, miserable age! Virtue is not regarded in handicraftsmen.
>
> JOHN -- The nobility think scorn to go in leather aprons.
>
> GEO. -- Nay, more, the king's council are no good workmen.
>
> JOHN -- True; and yet it is said -- Labor in thy vocation; which is as much to say as -- Let the magistrates be laboring men; and therefore we should be magistrates.
>
> GEO. -- Thou has it; for there's no better sign of a brave mind than a hard hand.

For present purposes the historicity of "Jack Cade" need not trouble us. Such doctrine, which the "Oregonian" calls "good bolshevik reasoning" and "hoary with age," is at least as old as Shakespeare and new as the latest Russian Red, along with this conception of himself and his powers. Says Jack:

> "Be brave, then; for your captain is brave, and vows reformation. There shall be in England seven halfpenny loaves sold for a penny; the three-hooped pot shall have ten hoops; and I will make it a felony to drink small beer; all the realm shall be in common; and in Cheapside shall my palfrey go to grass;and when I am king -- as king I shall be -- . . . all shall eat and drink on my score; and I will apparel them all in one livery, that they may agree like brothers, and worship me, their lord. . . .
>
> "Away, burn all the records of the realm; my mouth shall be the parliament of England. . . . And henceforward all things shall be in common."

This Shakespearean Bolshevist is beforehand even in "holding in capita of all possessions, and the nationalization of women." The "Oregonian" leads further:

> "The sincere bolshevist who has followed the Russian soviet's similar efforts and proclamations and its attempts to stamp out intelligence will find Cade's catechism of the clerk of Chatham delicious. The clerk is accused of 'setting boys copies' and of being able to make obligations and write court hand:
>
> CADE---Dost thou use to write thy name? or hast thou a mark to thyself, like an honest plain-dealing man?
>
> CLERK---Sir, I thank God, I have been so well brought up that I can write my name.
>
> ALL---He hath confessed; away with him! He's a villain and a traitor.
>
> CADE---Away with him, I say! Hang him with his pen and inkhorn about his neck.
>
> "Or the sympathetic bolshevist will find something worth copying for future use in Cade's indictment of Lord Say:
>
> "' I am the besom that must sweep the court clean of such as thou art. Thou has most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school; and whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a paper mill. It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear.
>
> "While Cade did, in fact, empty the jails to gain adherents, as the Russian bolsheviki are accused of doing, there is no record that he in truth purposed to kill all lawyers or slew men solely because they could read and write. In Shakespeare he is a sort of postdated communist figure. It was Wat Tyler, it is told by Holinshed, who demanded from the king 'a commission to put to death all lawyers, escheaters and others which by any office had anything to do with the law; for his meaning was that, having made all those away that understood the laws, all things should then be ordered according to the will and disposition of the common people.' It was he who obliged teachers of children in grammar schools to swear never to instruct any in their art. 'It was dangerous among them to be known for one that was learned, and more dangerous if any man were found with a penner and inkhorne at his side; for such seldome or never escaped from them with life.'"

Perhaps our own Bolshevists would profit by going to Shakespeare instead of to darkest Russia "for the best proletarian thought," says the "Oregonian."

ENGLISH VIEW OF ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

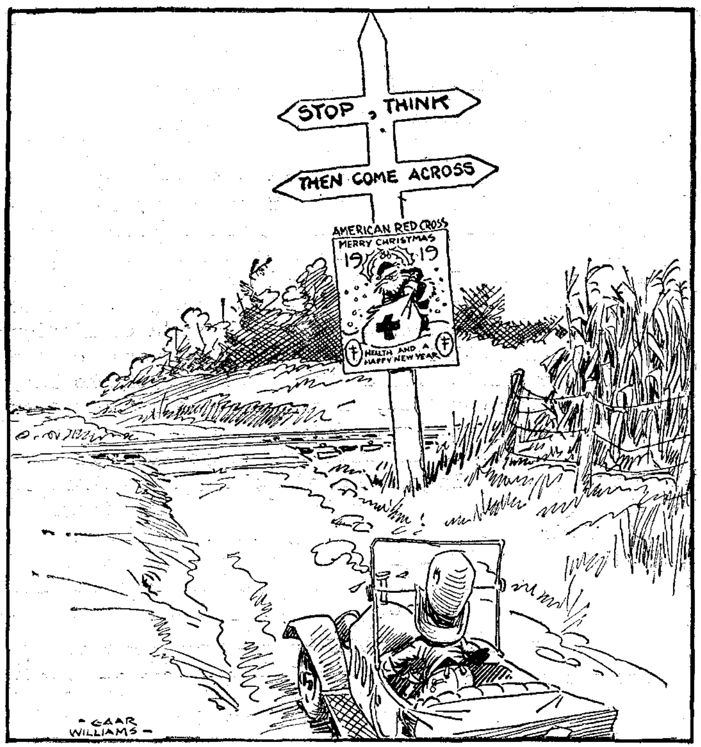
THE LONDON "TIMES" puts to shame the American reserves about the late Ella Wheeler Wilcox. It boldly declares her "the most popular poet of either sex and of any age, read by thousands who never open Shakespeare, and far more famous than were L. E. L. or Felicia Hemans or A. L. O. E. at the height of their renown." The secret of her poems' success, it says, is readily seen:

> "They are smooth, easy, plucky, kindly, and sentimental. They put into rhyme the common wisdom of cheerfulness and courage. As time went on, Mrs. Wilcox made some attempt to find a philosophical basis for her counsels. One Swansi Viva-Kananda taught her about deep breathing and concentration;and in her book, 'The Art of Being Alive,' she would talk persuasively about 'New Thought' and 'God's supreme plan' and 'the soul's inexhaustible reservoir.' But these were only the trimmings. The substance was a friendly,cheerful, plucky nature, which enjoyed success to the full, and would doubtless have borne failure with exemplary pluck."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ADVERTISING FOR HEALTH

When you begin to see the Red Seal everywhere you will know that something new is behind the effort to kill tuberculosis. Christmas has for several years seen this "sticker" on its packages and letters, mingling its hue with the holly berries and streamers. But this year the highest advertising brains of the country are on the job to make us "see red." The National Tuberculosis Association are soon to be out "to sell public health to the nation." To this end they have secured the services of Elmore Leffingwell, as campaign director, Basil G. Eaves as sales manager, and J. Ray Johnson as advertising and publicity director. The last named of these, writing in "Advertising and Selling" (New York), gives an account of the campaign about to be launched, which is built upon this structure:



SAVE A LIFE OR TWO.
—Williams in the Indianapolis "News."

"No man can vouch for his own continued good health so long as a single case of illness exists in the community or so long as he mingles with others in a business or social way. His best friend may bring disease into his home or his business associate into his office. If he wishes to conserve his own health he must aid in conserving the health of the community.

"Tuberculosis is the greatest cause of death on record, and it is preventable."

Great Britain is using advertising as a means of combatting a scourge that menaces her public health:

"It is significant to note that the National Council for the Control of Venereal Disease, of which the Rt. Hon. Lord Sydenham is president, is using a campaign of display advertising throughout the British Isles in an effort to combat this menace. Space is being taken in newspapers and popular magazines and is bound to bring magnificent results. In this country we have been sound asleep for centuries. Experts who have been fighting disease -- mostly in the laboratory -- readily admit that advertising will sell toothpicks or tires, paper dolls or portable houses, but they have never put their heads together to plan a selling campaign for public health, a commodity which they have in their possession. (For instance, if every man and woman in the United States knew these facts, don't you think the death rate from tuberculosis would soon show a marked decline?)

"1. Tuberculosis kills 150,000 persons in the United States every year.

"2. Tuberculosis kills mostly producers -- active men and women between the ages of sixteen and forty-five.

"3. Most infection comes in childhood and the disease annually claims the lives of 12,000 helpless children besides crippling many more.

"4. And now -- Tuberculosis is preventable and curable.

"Consider how deadly is this disease that we have been accepting all these years as a visitation of providence. During the period the United States was actively engaged in the war -- a little more than a year -- Uncle Sam lost about 67,000 soldiers, sailors and marines. In that same period tuberculosis killed 200,000 persons, mostly workers, right here at home. Heart disease has always been looked upon as a great scourge and yet it killed only 115,337 persons in 1917. It should be remembered that a great number of these were beyond the age of usefulness and therefore the economic loss was not great. Tuberculosis, on the other hand, causes an annual economic waste of at least $500,000,000."

A given community can determine to a very large extent, declares the writer, "the number of men, women and children who are to die in that community every year." Experiments, in fact, to this very end have been tried:

"This has been shown in Framingham, Mass., a town with a population of approximately 17,000. Framingham was an average American town with the average death rate, the average industrial life and the average foreign population. It was neither better nor worse than any other fairly representative American town of the same relative size. For three years the National Tuberculosis Association has conducted an experiment known to the medical world as the Framingham Demonstration in this town. It has accomplished results that are truly remarkable, besides cutting the death rate from 121 per 100,000 in 1916 to 76 per 100,000 in 1919. In addition it has proven that tuberculosis is controllable and is rapidly completing a model health plan that may be applied successfully anywhere in the world. The experiment has been kept a dead secret, but the results of its investigations soon will be given the light of publicity. . . .

"It is safe to say that the Framingham Demonstration would have failed without the help of the local newspapers and it's a foregone conclusion that any plan to improve the health of the United States will fail unless all advertising media are used to the fullest possible extent. That is one reason why a typical 'dealers' proof book of illustrated display advertising is being prepared now to be circulated throughout the country as the first important step in a determined crusade to wipe out tuberculosis--to conquer the White Plague for all time."

No publicity or advertising medium, we are told, is being overlooked in the coming campaign to warn this nation against the spread of tuberculosis:

"The screen, the newspapers -- large and small -- magazines, class publications, house organs, window cards, posters, car cards, lectures, and even the humble church bulletin, are being used.

"The material is being sent out from National Headquarters in mats, plates and all the usual forms. Before the first day of December, when our active seal selling campaign opens to continue ten days, we expect to have completed a national educational campaign which will arouse the people of the country and lead them to take the preliminary steps that will result in the conquering of the white plague....

"But---as the doughboy says---you can tell the world it's going to be a success."

MINISTERS FOR THE LEAGUE

THE MINISTERS are "most certainly" not taking an attitude of opposition to the League of Nations, if we are to accept the findings of the National Committee on the Churches and the Moral Aims of the War, which made a postal inquiry reaching over 17,000 clergy and sent a special investigator to some thirty representative cities. The postal poll disclosed about one in twenty who would defeat or drastically alter the League Covenant. The investigator who made the survey says in "The Christian Work" that "the preponderence of church sentiment seems to be that it would be a calamity to the Christian Church and to the Kingdom of God on earth if the Treaty and the League Covenant should not be ratified this year." Thirty cities of the East and Middle West have been canvassed and the belief is thus derived that "the sentiment of ministerial associations, church federations, denominational conferences, and other ecclesiastical establishments out there is in favor of the League of Nations." All through the Mid-West "and other sections of this country the voice of the preacher is heard proclaiming the necessity for a League of Nations." We read:

"An itinerary that included Trenton, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Frederick, Hagerstown, Cincinnati, St Louis, Sedalia, Fort Scott, Parsons, Kansas City, Omaha, Lincoln, Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Mitchell, Aberdeen, Jamestown, Bismarck, Fargo, Crookston, Duluth, Minneapolis St. Paul, Winona, Milwaukee and Chicago showed in every city at the center of the most active groups of men and women who are working for this high political and moral ideal a minister, or several ministers.

"In Kansas City there is Burris Jenkins, preacher of the Linwood Avenue Christian Church. By day and night throughout the great State he may be found unfolding to various bodies of Kansans the need of a League and interpreting to them the articles of the present Covenant. Dr. Jenkins also owns one of the leading papers of the city and there is never a day or a single edition of the many editions of his paper issued during the day that does not have in it an editorial or some article setting forth the advantages contained in the proposed Covenant as over against anything we have had in the past. Go to Sioux Falls and you will find the Rev. L. Wendell Fifield, pastor of the First Congregational Church in that city. He is doing what probably no other minister or League speaker is doing. Knowing that in his city and in other parts of South Dakota there is much confusion as to the significance of certain clauses in the document, he has adopted the expository method of interpretation. It is his custom when speaking on the Covenant to start with article one and go through every article consecutively, calling for questions from his audience at the end of the presentation of each one.... It is worthy of notice also that he knows every article of the Covenant by heart.

"In Winona, Wisconsin, you will see Rev. George S. Keller, of the Episcopal church in that beautiful little city, giving his energy in a big way for the furtherance of the League idea. Dr. Keller attends day school picnics, Sunday school picnics, church celebrations and meetings of various kinds setting forth the supreme moral aim for which the war was fought.

"To speak of the East for a moment, Rev. Judson Conklin, of Trenton; Dr. Kinsolving, of Baltimore; Dr. Conrad Clever and Dr. Harms, of Hagerstown; Drs. Kiefer, Rupp and Hooff, of Frederick are among the men of leading who are giving the League of Nations idea its tremendous driving power."

The obduracy of certain Senators is held to be a breakable quality, and doubt is even entertained about the one who is said to have declared that "if Jesus Christ appeared on earth and commanded that the Senator cast his vote in favor of the League he would refuse to do it." At least "the people know there are not many Senators who talk after that manner." Where is the skeptic of yesterday, it is asked, who "tried to discredit the influence of the preachers in world affairs?"

"Let him glance at the monster petition made up of seventeen thousand names of clergymen in the United States, and presented to the Senate through Vice-President Marshall, calling for the ratification of the League Covenant in a way that would not cause its resubmission to the Powers in Paris. Here you have the voice of one great bloc made up of leading ministers from every State of the Union, and representing virtually every sect, asserting that the Paris Peace Treaty, embodying the League of Nations Covenant, should be ratified promptly. The clergymen of the Middle West were very ready to sign that great petition.

"It is not true that the preachers of America are avoiding this great issue. It is not ignored by priests, rabbis or ministers. They are not passing it by. The great majority of them are responding to it and using their influence in order that the treaty may not be defeated.

"Contemplate the power of the message of seventeen thousand preachers constantly calling for a League of Nations and you can see the doom of the evil forces that keep the human family apart. Racialism may continue for a span, but its days are numbered. Commercial exploitation may persuade itself that it is immortal, but its days are in the yellow leaf. Militarism and navalism may hold their serpentine heads above water for a little time, but soon they will go under. Too long have they been permitted to swim their slimy way into the life of nations, but their glory has forever departed. 'Othello's'occupation's gone.

"It would be an interesting thing to observe the success of any petition circulated among the ministers by the opponents of the League calling for signatures of those against ratification. The result of such a task would be a sorry sight. The mail that recently brought over seventeen thousand favorable replies brought word from only 805 that they opposed the League, or were not in favor of ratifying the Covenant without drastic changes."

The "Christian Work" finds it "not difficult to understand why preachers welcome with such alacrity the League of Nations:"

"They have for years been reading their New Testament and studying the life of Christ. For generations they have been repeating 'God has made of one blood every nation of man to dwell on all the face of the earth, having determined their appointed seasons, and the bounds of their habitation.' They have been leading their flocks to a consideration of the Golden Rule. They have cried aloud and spared not those whose purpose in life is one of domination and not service. The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man have been their constant themes. Preachers can do no less than they are doing for the beginning of this League. They feel that it enters the kingdom of religion and that the idea of a League, a World Brotherhood of Love, stands at the center of the teaching of their Master."

There is this final word:

"With joy they hail the coming day when the League, infused by the spirit of Christ, will be a living reality. They look forward to the new foundations built upon justice. They are sick of the unsound foundations of the past. They hope for the full coöperation of the nations in all matters of great and common concern. They hope that the League Council will soon get busy on the question of armaments. They are sick of armed peace, sick of the abominable record made by compulsory military service, sick of nations treating each other as if they are crooks to be forever armed against, sick of big nations being parasites on the back of little nations, sick of greed, sick of hate, sick of the whole philosophy out of which came the fires of hell in 1914."

A SPLIT IN ENGLISH JEWRY

BOLSHEVISM AND ZIONISM have caused a cleavage among the Jews of Great Britain, and a new organ of opinion has been launched with backers among the most distinguished names of the Anglo-Jews. Men of the type of Dr. Israel Abrahams, Claude G. Montefiore, Capt. Anthony de Rothschild, Sir Charles Henry, Sir Philip Magnus, Lord Swaythling, Sir Edward Stern, Sir Philip Sassoon, Sir Marcus Samuel, Sir Isidore Spielman, Sir Laurel Magnus came to feel the need of effort to counteract the growth of opinion which coupled Judaism with Bolshevism. The Jewish newspapers already established in England have been looked upon as lending color to this view. In the prospectus of the new paper, called "The Jewish Guardian," its projectors declare: "We are not always wisely served by the newspapers of our own community, and this disservice may not be without influence on the tone and attitude of some newspapers outside." The prospectus, quoted in the "American Hebrew" (New York) dwells upon "the unfortunate evidence of anti-Semitic leanings' in the contemporary press:"

"We deeply deplore this decline from the more universal esteem in which our religion and its adherents were formerly held. But we cannot disguise our fear that the decline may partly be due to the negative cause of the lack of a more representative Anglo-Jewish newspaper.

"When a Jewish newspaper discovers that 'the ideals of Bolshevism at many points are consonant with the finest ideals of Judaism,' and proceeds to defend this heresy with vituperation directed against its opponents, we cannot affect surprise that a non-Jewish newspaper should roundly write 'Let England and Europe remember that every Jew is a Bolshevik'. . .

". . . Hard work, thrift, honesty, fair-dealing, and loyalty to our friends will get us over more stiles than any political agility in combining nationalism and internationalism as twin aspects of self-determination. We Jews may reasonably return to the root-principles of religion and patriotism, by the clear enunciation of which, and the clear distinction between which, the emancipation of Jews in this country was won in the second quarter of the nineteenth century."

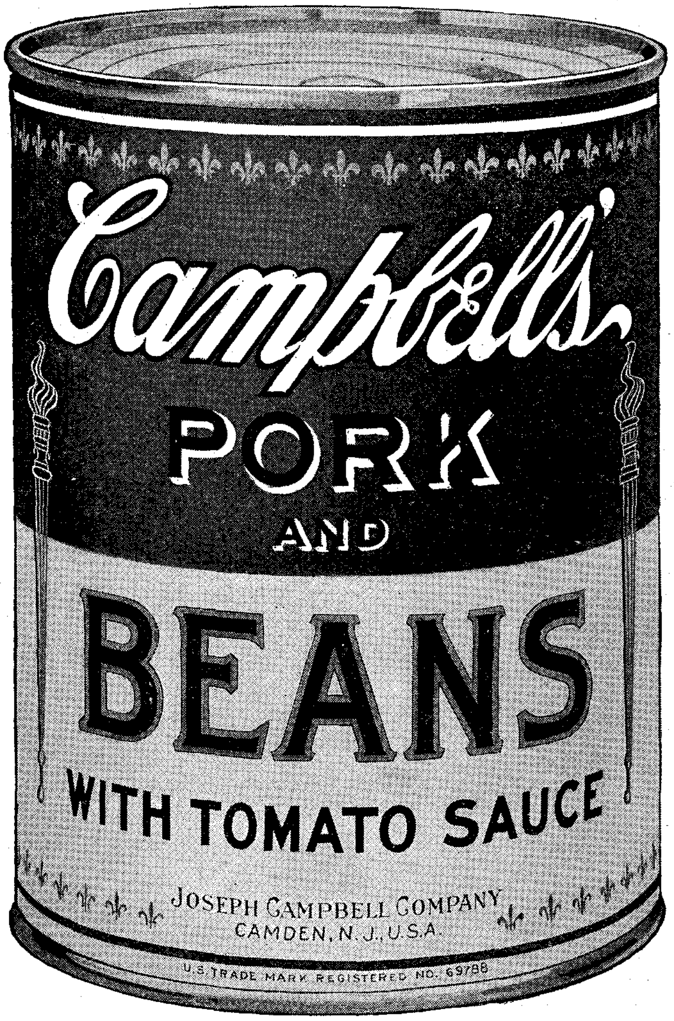
The new organ also makes itself clear as not confusing Zionism with nationalism. It holds to "the primary truths, first, of the Jewish religion, with its Messianic promise of a spiritual Zion, and, secondly, of the national obligations which are the privilege of Jewish citizens equally with their fellow-countrymen of other creeds." Upon these points the stand of the "Jewish Guardian" will be as follows:

"There is no cross-national bond, uniting Jew politically with Jew, no national or bi-national Judaism. There is not so much as a Jewish Pope, or supreme ecclesiastical authority. Dr. Hertz is Chief Rabbi in the British Empire, not of Dutch, Polish or Portuguese Jews; and wherever a Chief Rabbi is appointed, his functions are similarly localized. Yet, if Palestine is reconstituted as a national home for Jews, it is obvious, wrote the correspondent to 'The Westminster Gazette,' that the Jew in European countries will be a foreigner. Obvious or not, it is an inference which will occur as logical to most of us, and which accounts for the likeness in aim, unpremeditated equally by both parties, of some anti-Semites and some political Zionists.

"We cannot attempt to work out here all the consequences of this deplorable confusion. The religious solidarity of Israel has and seeks no constitutional machinery. Such signs of it as may have been apparent in recent years have been due to common causes in the war, and to the agitation arising out of it, and not to common institutions among the Jews, which are strictly delimited even for religious objects. Thus we are convinced that there is room for a newspaper, which, tied neither to the League of British Jews nor to any Zionist organization, will be true to the principles which we have formulated. Such a newspaper can offer constructive criticism of the policy in foreign affairs of the committee appointed to watch them, and can devote unbiased attention to the domestic and home interests of the Jewish community in our beloved country.

"In establishing 'The Jewish Guardian' to guard Judaism itself, we point the way back to mutual trust and tolerance, to the spread of liberal ideas, to common labor for the public weal, to the furtherance of the historic claim of British Jews to assist their less fortunate co-religionists in less fully civilized countries and, finally, to the Prophetic vision of Israel's duty as a witness to God and the Moral Law."

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF CAMPBELL'S SOUPS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PORK
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Campbell's Beans are flavored through and through with rich tomato sauce—justly famous. We use red, ripe tomatoes. The sauce has the real, full delicious tomato flavor, touched with spices and delightfully appetizing. The beans are of selected quality, slow-cooked until they are tender and thoroughly digestible. A wholesome, hearty, satisfying dish.

15c a Can

Except west of Mississippi River and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

AN INSPIRING TRIBUTE to our men who fell in various lands overseas is offered in a poem by Edwin Markham. It was written at the request of the International News Service for publication in the Hearst newspapers on Armistice Day. Mr. Markham is not concerned with the question whether the remains of our fallen heroes should be brought back from overseas or allowed to rest in the soil they gave their lives to set free. He takes us farther along with them to that unknown bourne where they shall be constant reminders to us of our duty to "carry on."

"OUR DEAD OVERSEAS."

By Edwin Markham

(Copyright, 1919, by the International News Service.)

They sleep; they took the chance
In Italy, in Belgium, in France.
For us they gave their youth to its last breath--
For us they plunged on into the gulf of death.

With high heroic heart
They did their valiant part.
They gave the grace and glory of their youth
To lie in heaps uncouth.
They turned from these bright skies
To lie with dust and silence on their eyes.

Yet they have wages that we know not of--
Wages of honor and immortal love.
For they went down only to live again
In the eternal memory of men--
To be warm pulse-beats in the greatening soul
That drives the blind world onward to her goal.
They are not dead; life's flag is never furled;
They passed from world to world.
Their bodies sleep, but in some nobler land
Their spirits march under a new command.
New joys await them there
In hero heavens wrapt in immortal air.

Rejoice for them, rejoice;
They made the nobler choice.
How shall we honor their deed--
How speak our praise of this immortal breed?
Only by living nobly as they died--
Toiling for Truth denied,
Loyal to something bigger than we are--
Something that swings the spirit to a star.

Prohibitionists may find a grim text in the Sydney "Bulletin" in verses entitled "The Drunken Stoker." At the same time, social economists may seize upon the same figure as a symptom of unhealthiness in the social organism.

THE DRUNKEN STOKER

By W. Kodak

Blind drunk and reeling through the rain,
The furnace pallor on his face,
He beats back to his ship again
To find his cheerless sleeping-place;
His poor clothes, stiff with grime and sweat,
Cling to his limbs---he does not care.
His old black cap, now gleaming wet,
Shadows a white face of despair.

To feed through lonely nights and days,
The fires that burn men up. To be
Forever slaving in a maze
Of flame and stark machinery.
This is his job. He can not lose
The roar of fires that drag him down
Until he has his swinish booze
Somewhere about the friendly town.

The cool, sweet rain comes down in sheets;
He reels on, drenched, to find his ship,
Chancing the perils of the streets.
Some night in port he'll make a slip;
A hospital will see him die,
Or 'neath some lonely wharf he'll drown;
But drink, and let the sea roll by!
The slave has flung his shovel down!

In the London "English Review" is a snapshot of one of the microscopic happenings of war that nevertheless leave their lasting impress on those who experienced them.

SENTRY GO

By Wilfrid Wilson Gibson

True lad who shared the guard with me
That night of whirling snow,
What other nights have brought to you,
I shall not know.

I never even heard your name,
And hardly saw your face;
Yet you poured out your heart to me
As we kept pace.

I don't know if you're living still,
Or fallen in the fight:
But in my heart your heart is safe
Till the last night.

An echo of France in Canada is heard in the following verses from the Ottawa "Citizen." The French refrain, as the poet indicates, is one of ancient lineage, and occurs in many popular songs.

NIGHT ON THE OTTAWA RIVER

By Arthur S. Bourinot

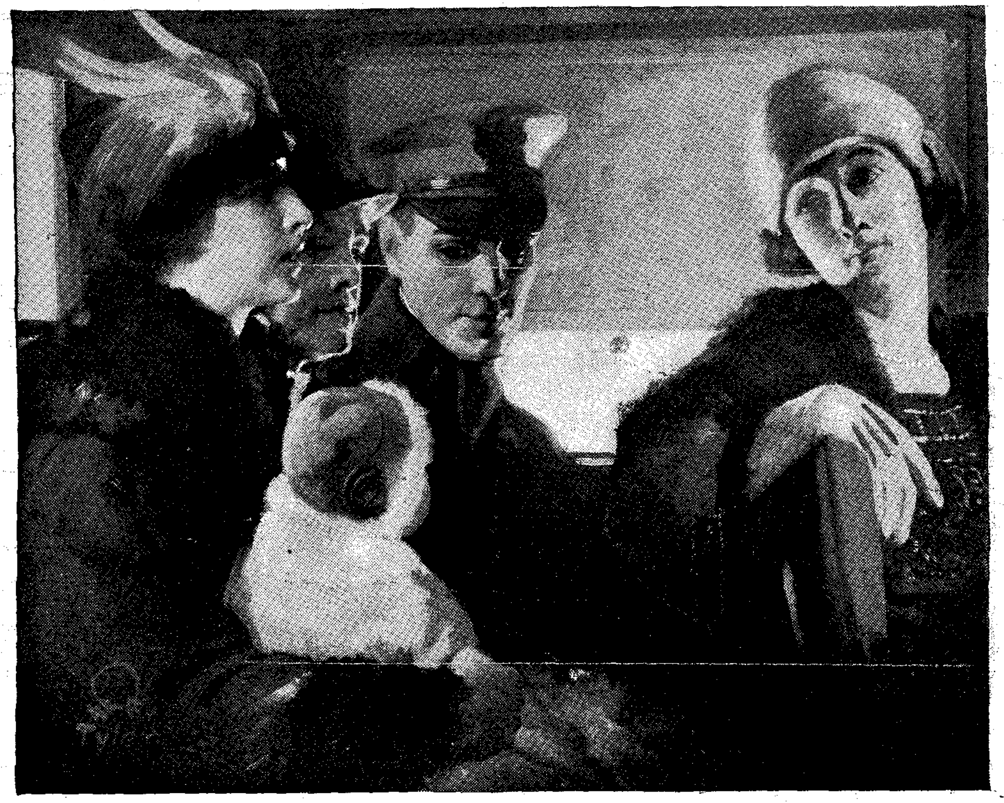
Down the river slowly drifting
Float the rafts of river-men,
While the light is slowly shifting
Backward o'er the hills again.

'Mid the silence rings their singing,
Voicing low the old refrain,
But the chanson gay beginning
Ends "Mironton, mirontaine."

Now the myriad lights are glowing
Whitely where the city sleeps,
While the plashing drip of rowing
Upward from the river creeps.

Low the waters murmur falling,
Moaning through the Chaudiere,
Like a whispered, ghostly calling,
Voicing deep their wild despair.

Fade the distant voices singing,
Faint recurs the low refrain,
Still the chanson gay beginning,
Dies "Mironton, mirontaine."



CADILLAC

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

The social prestige which attaches to the ownership of a Cadillac naturally appeals to ambitious women.

It is only human to prefer a product whose leadership in excellence is universally granted.

But the Cadillac has a much deeper, stronger hold, than that, on the women of America—on those who own a Cadillac, and those who have not yet attained their ambition, but realize how much that ownership means.

In every woman there is an appreciation of physical and mental comfort and a demand for dependability.

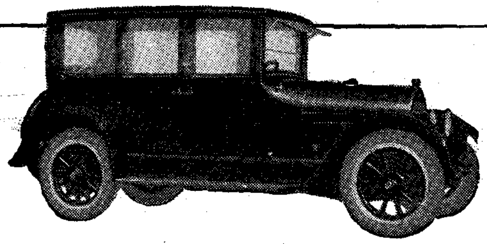
Naturally, therefore, they revel in the restfulness of the Cadillac, and in that splendid evenness of performance which goes on and on, without change, the year around.

It is a wonderful thing for those who own Cadillacs to know that they are motoring in a car which has attained the very climax of physical and mental ease.

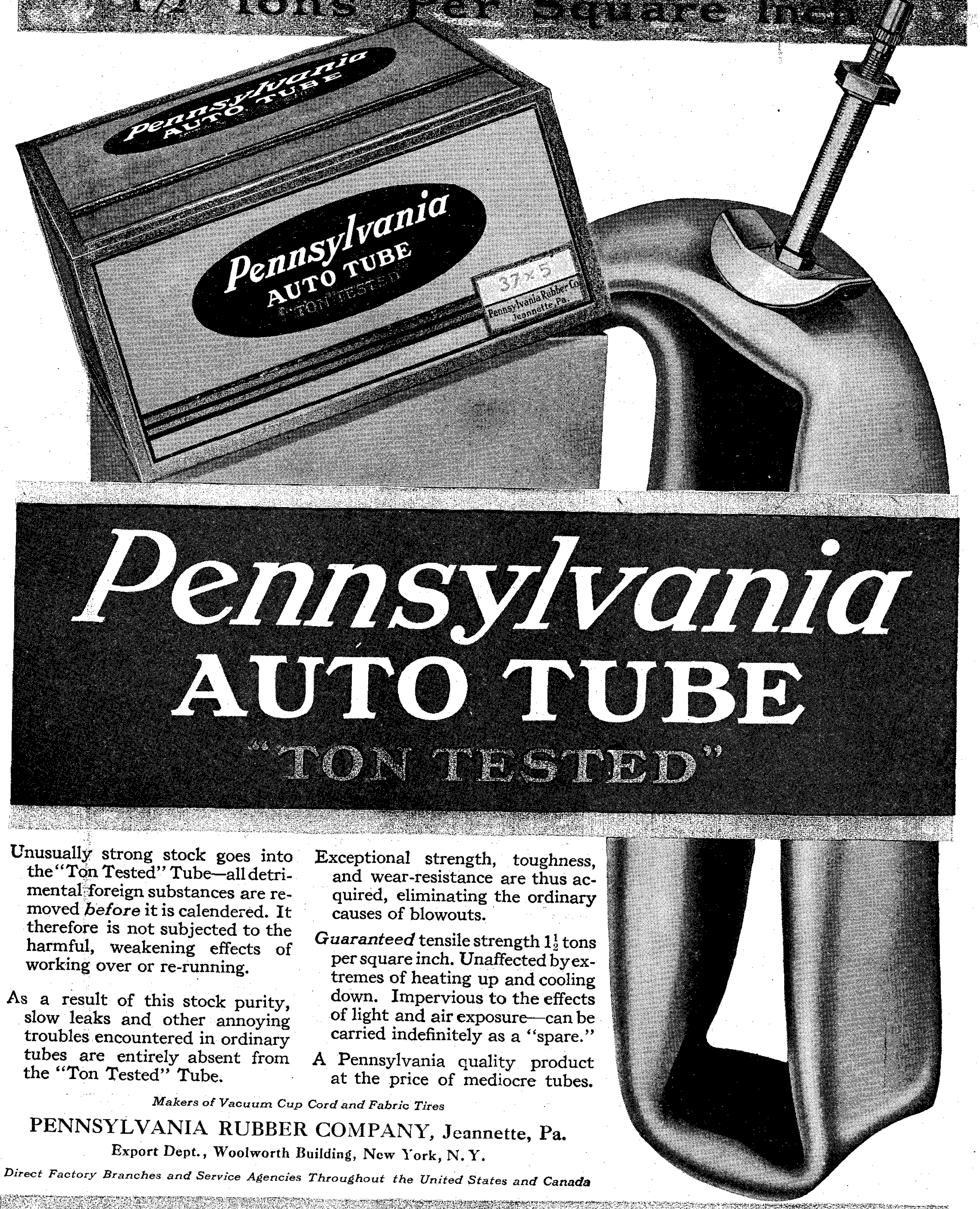
It is a pleasant thing, too, to know that these Cadillac qualities are recognized by others—that everywhere you go, you are accompanied by the approval and admiration, of those who recognize the true greatness of the car.

These are some of the reasons why the Cadillac has so firm a hold on the affections of the women of America everywhere.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY // DETROIT, MICH.



Guaranteed Tensile Strength
1½ Tons Per Square Inch



Pennsylvania
AUTO TUBE
"TON TESTED"

Unusually strong stock goes into the "Ton Tested" Tube—all detrimental foreign substances are removed *before* it is calendered. It therefore is not subjected to the harmful, weakening effects of working over or re-running.

As a result of this stock purity, slow leaks and other annoying troubles encountered in ordinary tubes are entirely absent from the "Ton Tested" Tube.

Exceptional strength, toughness, and wear-resistance are thus acquired, eliminating the ordinary causes of blowouts.

Guaranteed tensile strength 1½ tons per square inch. Unaffected by extremes of heating up and cooling down. Impervious to the effects of light and air exposure—can be carried indefinitely as a "spare."

A Pennsylvania quality product at the price of mediocre tubes.

Makers of Vacuum Cup Cord and Fabric Tires

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, Jeannette, Pa.
Export Dept., Woolworth Building, New York, N. Y.

Direct Factory Branches and Service Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada

EDUCATION-IN-AMERICANISM

Lessons in Patriotism prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST and
especially designed for School use

RUSSIANS IN AMERICA

TIDAL WAVES OF RUSSIANS -- About the year 1872 the flow of Russian immigration to this country began to be noticeable. But for a period of some years the Russians came only in limited numbers. In 1902 there was a marked increase of Russian immigrants until they were landing here at the rate of about 100,000 per year. The rising tide of this immigration reached the flood in 1913 when 291,040 Russian citizens were registered by our immigration authorities at ports of entry. This figure represents 25% of the total immigration to America in that year. In the country now there are 3,279,254 immigrants of various Russian nationality.

VARIETIES OF RUSSIANS -- It is to be noted that the Russians just mentioned came to this country before the outbreak of the World War. All immigration from Europe, it will be recalled, was hindered greatly, when not wholly stopped on account of war conditions. The collapse of the Czarist regime and the advent of the Kerensky revolutionary interregnum blocked Russian emigration completely. Then supervened the Soviet Government, under the direction of Lenine and Trotsky, which is said to have drawn back to Russia from this country a large number of immigrants, whose political ideals were thought to be realized in the Soviet administration. The varieties of Russians that adventured to these shores may be summarized as follows: The Great Russians, who hail from Central Russia. Then we have the Little Russians, who come from Ukraine. Then the White Russians, who came mainly from the provinces of Grodno and Kovno, where they were mixed with the Lithuanians, Poles and Jews. Then we have so-called Russian immigrants from Finland, Esthonia, Lettonia or Latvia and Lithuania. Moreover, it is to be remarked that a certain proportion of our Russian immigration is made up of members of Caucasian tribes. Finally there are among us the Russian Jews, who have come from practically all parts of Russia. The great majority of the Russian immigrants to this country are Jews. The original heavy influx of Russian Jews occurred after the first Jewish pogrom in 1881. Those who came here then brought others after them in ever increasing number. When more pogroms took place in Russia from 1903 to 1905 another unusual increase of Jewish immigrants to this country was a prompt consequence of these events. Race persecution was the driving force that sent the Jews to this country, and religious persecution drove the Russian sects of Doukobors and Molokans.

WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF RUSSIANS -- East, West, North, South, Russians are to be found in all parts of the United States. The lesser number dwell in the southern states. At first they settled almost exclusively in colonies;and there remain sections where the population is wholly Russian. Yet as they have thrived here and raised American born families they have inclined to pass beyond colony lines and penetrate in all directions. In California there is a colony of perhaps less than 15,000 Molokans and Doukhobors. They are Russians who have broken away from the orthodox Russian Church, which in the days of the empire was the State church. In British Columbia and in Manitoba there are perhaps less than 25,000 of the religious sect of the Doukhobors. The Doukhobors do not believe in the church or in its ritual. They refuse to swear allegiance to any government, and to serve in an army. The Molokans also are opposed to the church and the ritual. They believe in the Bible only. They are very ascetic in their lives and abhor smoking, drinking, swearing etc. It is safe to estimate that nearly all if not all of these immigrants are of Great Russian stock. There are towns in the United States in which the population is so predominantly Russian that they are named after cities in Russia such as Odessa and Kiev. The largest population of Russians and Russian Jews in one locality is to be met in Greater New York and its environs. The approximate count of this population is given as 1,500,000. The next greatest centre of Russian population is Chicago and the surrounding sections. In all other large cities there is a notable Russian element. The Russians and Russian Jews are engaged in practically every known line of human activity in the United States. Russians and Russian Jews are especially pre-eminent as tradespeople and in some of the cities where they are present in great number they dominate certain lines of trade. As a business people their greatest influence is wielded in the clothing and allied trades which they practically control throughout the United States. In New York about 200,000 are in this industry.

SOCIALLY CONSIDERED -- Of the Russian Jews who come here 90 per cent. come to stay, and consequently they take out citizen papers at the earliest opportunity. Of the pure Russians before the war there was a constant flow from Russia to this country and from this country back to Russia of about 40 to 50 per cent. of the total number of pure Russians recorded here. The reason why this great number of pure Russians returned to the old country was that they were mainly husbandmen. They sought here the opportunities to make much more money in agricultural pursuits and when they had amassed a competence preferred to return to the homeland. Children born of Russian parents and brought up here, who imbibe their ideals of life as well as their education in our public schools, act as a deterrent to parents that might be inclined to go back to Russia for their declining days. These children grow up conscious principally of American life, thought and conditions, and they have, if any, only the very slightest interest in the country of their parents. Religiously considered, the Russians are divided into two great divisions: the orthodox Russians, adherents of the State Church and the Jewish Russians, who adhere to the faith of Judaism. The Russian Poles, of course, are all Roman Catholics. It must also be remembered there is a considerable number of Russians affiliated with Islam. These Mohammedan Russians are Turks, Tartars, and Caucasian tribesmen.

POLITICAL TENDENCIES -- The political tendencies of the Russians are best revealed in the Russian language press of this country, which is for the most part radical in tone. These are four Russian language dailies in New York and one in Chicago. One of these dailies, the New York "Workman And Peasant," has for the time ceased publication as the result of a raid by the Department of Justice. These newspapers and their readers uphold the Soviet Government of Russia as being the best form of government for that country now that the Czarist regime has fallen into ruin. There are one or two conservative newspapers and one conservative daily, we are told, is becoming more liberal day by day. The largest circulation among Russians and Russian Jews is commanded by the New York "Vorwärts," a socialist daily which is printed in the Hebrew language. In all there are between fifteen and twenty Russian language publications.

STYLEPLUS CLOTHES

Every man's friend these days

In any kind of times, men want style.

They also expect quality from a known brand sold by a reputable merchant.

In a rising market they expect somewhat higher prices, and the reasonable advance for established value gets their attention.

So Styleplus, with style, all-wool fabrics, dependable tailoring and guaranteed satisfaction, at moderate prices, makes a hit.

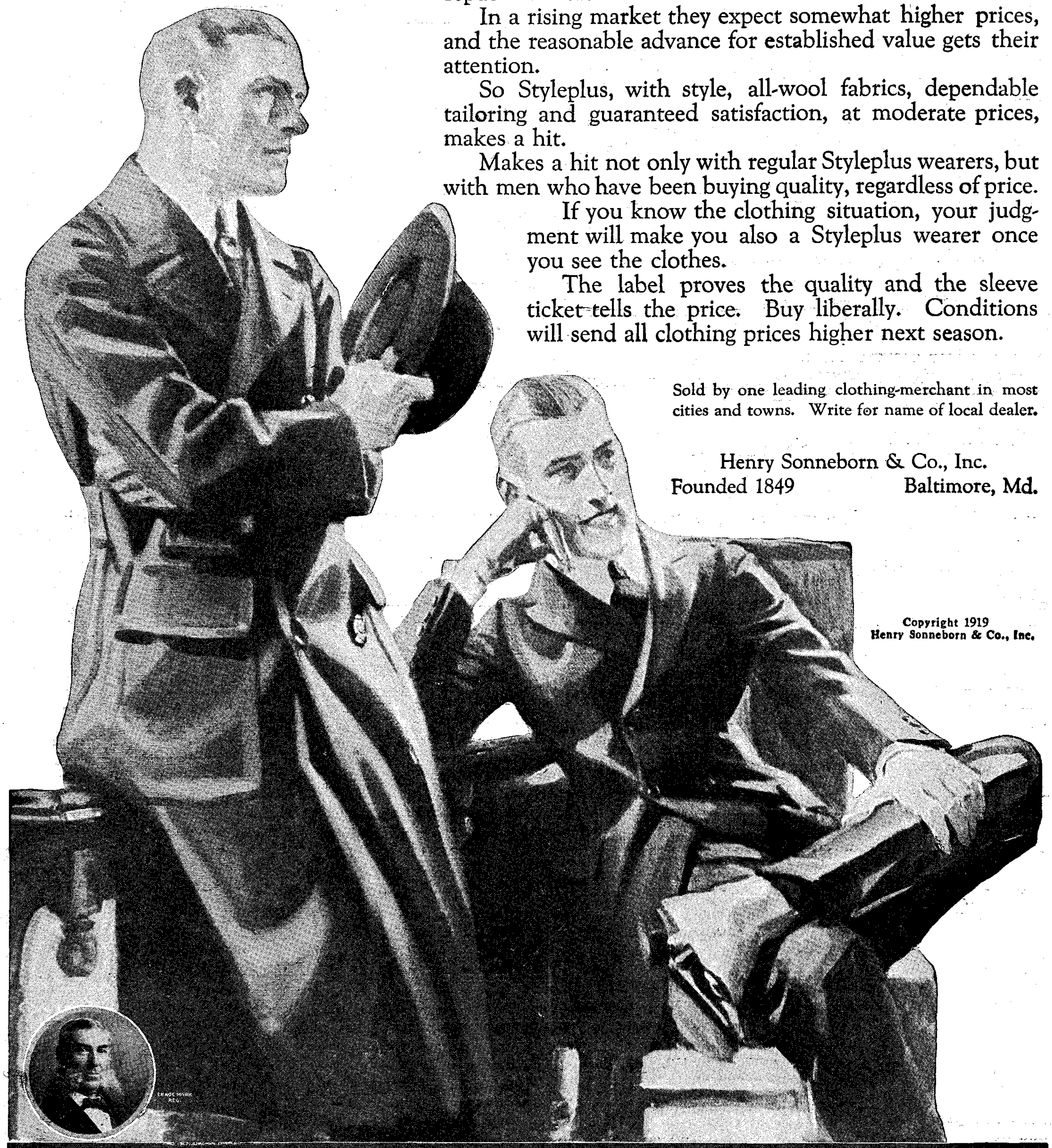
Makes a hit not only with regular Styleplus wearers, but with men who have been buying quality, regardless of price.

If you know the clothing situation, your judgment will make you also a Styleplus wearer once you see the clothes.

The label proves the quality and the sleeve ticket tells the price. Buy liberally. Conditions will send all clothing prices higher next season.

Sold by one leading clothing-merchant in most cities and towns. Write for name of local dealer.

Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.
Founded 1849 Baltimore, Md.


TRADE MARK REG.

Copyright 1919
Henry Sonneborn & Co., Inc.

$30-$35-$40-$45

The big name in clothes

Styleplus Clothes

TRADE MARK REGISTERED

WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

FARM ACREAGE, CROPS AND VALUES

In the United States in 1914 and 1918.

The farmers of the United States increased their acreage about 10% during the war period and received an increase of approximately 120% for their output.

These figures, the result of a compilation by The National City Bank of New York, are based upon the official records of the Department of Agriculture, showing the acreage and farm value on December 1st of the ten principal crops of the United States, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, rice, potatoes, tobacco, hay, and cotton, grown in the United States in the calendar years 1914 and 1918.

The area devoted to these ten principal crops in 1914 was, according to the Bank's compilation, 297,000,000 acres and in 1918 326,000,000, an increase of approximately 10% and the farm value of the ten crops on December 1st, 1914 $4,933,000,000 and on December 1st, 1918 $10,934,000,000, an increase of about 121%. Of all farm products, the Department of Agriculture puts the value, "based on prices at the farm", at $9,895,000,000 in 1914, and $21,386,000,000 in 1918, an increase of approximately 115%. The increase in value of "animals and animal products" is about 90% and of all crops 132% increase, comparing 1918 with 1914.

The quantities of the chief crops turned out showed a much less increase than that of the acreage cultivated. The area devoted to wheat grew from 53,541,000 acres in 1914 to 59,110,000 in 1918, but the crop only increased from 891,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 917,000,000 in 1918. The corn area was 103,435,000 acres in 1914 and 107,494,000 in 1918, but the crop fell from 2,673,000,000 bushels in 1914 to 2,583,000,000 in 1918, though the crop of 1917 made the highest record in the history of that crop, 3,065,000,000 bushels. The farm value of the wheat crop, however, grew from $878,680,000 in 1914 to $1,874,623,000 in 1918; that of corn from $1,722,000,000 in 1914 to $3,528,000,000 in 1918. The farm value on December 1st of wheat is stated by the Department of Agriculture at 98.6¢ per bushel in 1914 and $2.04 per bushel in 1918; that of corn at 64.4¢ in 1914 and $1.36 per bushel in 1918.

Cotton shows a decline in both acreage and production but a marked increase in value of the crop. The 1914 crop shows 36,832,000 acres and 16,135,000 bales with a farm value on December 1st of but $549,036,000. The 1918 crop shows 35,890,000 acres and only 11,700,000 bales but with a farm value on December 1st of $1,616,207,000. The farm value on December 1st, as given by the Department of Agriculture figures, was in 1914 but 6.8¢ per pound and in 1918 was 27.6¢ per pound.

TREND OF FOODSTUFF PRICES IN U. S.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops decreased about 8.7 per cent. during September; in the last 10 years the price level decreased about 2 per cent. during September. On October 1 the index figure of prices was about 0.2 per cent. higher than a year ago, 4.7 per cent. higher than two years ago, and 74.7 per cent. higher than the average of the past 10 years to October 1.

The prices of meat animals---hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens---to producers of the United States decreased 13.6 per cent. from August 15 to September 15; in the past nine years prices increased in like period 2.6 per cent. On September 15 the index figure of prices for these meat animals was about 7.3 per cent. lower than a year ago, 5.1 per cent. higher than two years ago, and 57.7 per cent. higher than the average of the past nine years on September 15. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

GOLD IN THE UNITED STATES

(Report by Federal Reserve Board)

Total Gold Held By Or For Credit
Of Federal Reserve Banks

December 31, 1914*	$241,321,000
December 30, 1915	542,413,000
December 29, 1916	736,236,000
December 31, 1917	1,674,405,000
December 31, 1918	2,092,062,000
October 17, 1919	2,128,443,000

Estimated Stock Of Gold In The
United States

December 31, 1913	1,924,361,000
December 31, 1914	1,815,976,000
December 31, 1915	2,312,444,000
December 31, 1916	2,864,842,000
December 31, 1917	3,040,439,000
December 31, 1918	3,080,510,000
September 30, 1919	2,905,727,000

*(The Federal Reserve banks opened for business on November 16, 1914)

GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

(Report of Guaranty Trust Co.)

In 1913 Germany produced 191,000,000 tons of coal and 80,000,000 tons of lignite. The present coal production is at the rate of 70,000,000 tons a year. This barely covers the requirements of the railways, private households, gas plants, and public institutions, which amounted to 63,000,000 tons in 1913. This leaves, therefore, almost nothing for the industrial establishments, which comsumed 80,000,000 tons before the war.

Germany's iron and steel production has fallen off greatly since the Armistice. Excluding Luxemburg and Lorraine, the total production of pig iron amounted to only 3,003,619 tons in the first half of the present year. The corresponding figure for the first six months in 1918 was 6,227,205 tons.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade returns of Japan for the eight months ended August put the value of exports and imports at 1,008,709,320 yen and 1,193,937,527 yen respectively, the balance being 185,228,197 yen in favor of the latter. Compared with the corresponding period of last year the figures show a decrease of 24,368,304 yen in exports and an increase of 219,991,916 yen in imports. The particulars classified according to different continents are as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
	Yen.	Yen.
Asia....................	530,361,067	564,986,911
Europe..................	90,441,696	73,442,109
North America...........	340,005,551	462,590,413
South America...........	13,073,435	12,187,748
Africa..................	9,152,839	38,554,597
Other States	25,643,227	28,618,197

(The Herald of Asia Sept.20,1919)

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

QUIET BUT CONVINCING "CAL" COOLIDGE

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood.

EVIDENTLY HEARING SOMETHING PLEASANT

He might be receiving congratulations on the day following the recent Massachusetts elections. The new Governor is credited, among other things, with a very determined disposition, a sense of humor, and unbounded faith in government of, by, and for the people.

GOVERNOR CALVIN COOLIDGE OF MASSACHUSETTS, who has become so much of a national character lately that there is talk of sending him to the National Capital, paid his first visit to Washington four years ago His attitude toward the place at that time furnishes a compact little commentary on the personality of the man, or at least upon an angle of his Yankee self-restraint---for, even tho he was born on the Fourth of July, most of the "Sizz-ziz! Boom!" was left out of his make-up. As the illuminating Washington incident of four years ago is recalled by a writer in the Brooklyn "Eagle":

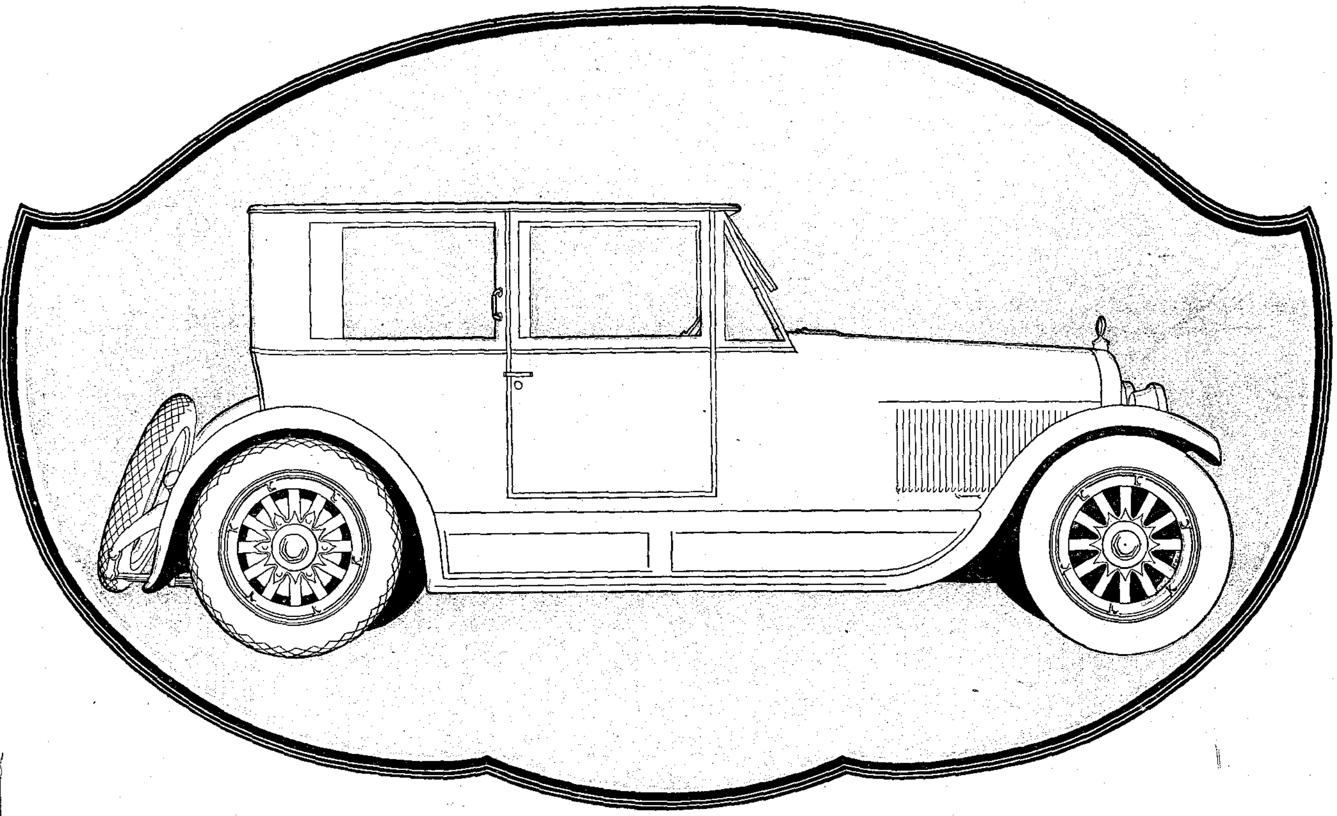
> "Some of his friends took him around the city and showed him the sights. Coolidge amuses them occasionally because he is so undemonstrative. He never displays emotion. They wanted to see if his emotion could be stirred, so they took him up the steps on the west side of the capital and called his attention to the view that lay before him. Off in the distance were the White House, the Washington Monument and the lazy Potomac and in the foreground were the Mall, the broad reach of Pennsylvania Avenue and many fine public buildings.
>
> "What do you think of that, Cal?" he was asked.
>
> Coolidge turned and said in a placid and expressionless tone:
>
> "That is a view that would rouse the emotion of any man."
>
> There was a sly twinkle in his eye when he said it. He knew that they were laughing at his passive way of viewing everything and he did not want to spoil the laugh. According to his friends he has a good sense of humor
>
> "Only most people wouldn't recognize it as humor," says one of them, "because Cal is so darn quiet about it."

But the Coolidge "quietness," according to pretty general testimony, does not mean lack of emotional or intellectual activity so much as a considerable share of both activities held in restraint. He is not a "cold" man, as the term has been applied to some other gentlemen whose paths led, at times, in the general direction of the White House, and no person with a sense of humor such as he displays could be considered "stand-offish." He possesses the significant political attributes of being popular in his "home town," and of being widely known by an abbreviation of his first name. At the same time he is not aggressively a "hail fellow well met." It is not recorded of him that he ever waved an arm magnanimously toward an applauding audience and begged, "Call me Cal, boys---call me Cal!" He is a serious-minded self-respecting man at bottom; "an iron man," the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" calls him; "Go-Through" Coolidge, he is known in other quarters. The temper of his inner composition may be indicated by this "platform" on which he won a sweeping victory in the recent Massachusetts gubernatorial election:

> Do the day's work. If it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it. If it be to help a powerful corporation the better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that. Expect to be called a stand-patter, but don't be a stand-patter. Expect to be called a demagogue, but don't be a demagogue. Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science. Don't hesitate to be as reactionary as the multiplication table. Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong. Don't hurry to legislate. Give administration a chance to catch up with legislation.

"The Man Who Defied Bolshevism and Won," is what papers throughout the country called him, on account of his successful stand against the Boston police strikers, followed by his equally successful appeal to the people of the Bay State for support in the stand he had taken. Such sobriquets are probably most distasteful to the Governor, for he is not dramatic; and also, while he is unalterably opposed to government by terrorism, he is looked upon in other quarters as "of

(Continued on Page 47.)



The JORDAN Silhouette Brougham

The new Silhouette Brougham is a five passenger enclosed car with more room but more snug than any coupé—most convenient for a busy man or a woman who delights in personally driving a compact car.

Its most inviting interior provides comfortable intimacy and cleanliness with all the advantages of the electric without the limitations.

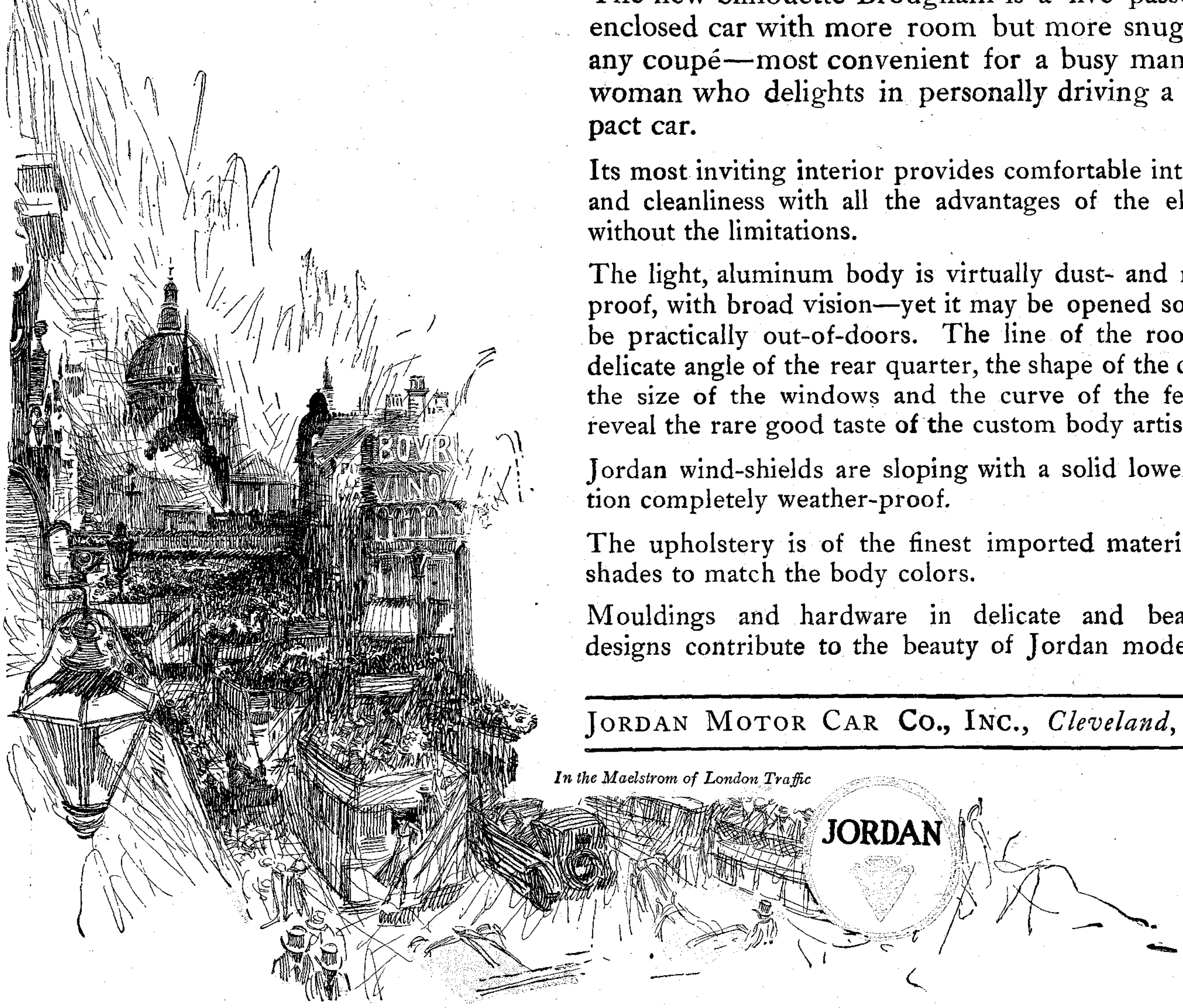
The light, aluminum body is virtually dust- and rattle-proof, with broad vision—yet it may be opened so as to be practically out-of-doors. The line of the roof, the delicate angle of the rear quarter, the shape of the doors, the size of the windows and the curve of the fenders reveal the rare good taste of the custom body artisan.

Jordan wind-shields are sloping with a solid lower section completely weather-proof.

The upholstery is of the finest imported materials in shades to match the body colors.

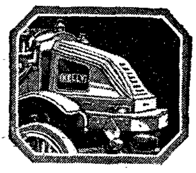
Mouldings and hardware in delicate and beautiful designs contribute to the beauty of Jordan models.

JORDAN MOTOR CAR CO., INC., *Cleveland, Ohio*



In the Maelstrom of London Traffic

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD

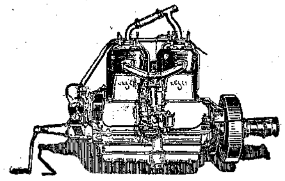


TRUCKS

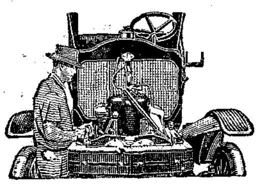
The Big Brother to the Railroads

Everyday Service as Well as Long Service Is An Outstanding Characteristic of Kelly Trucks

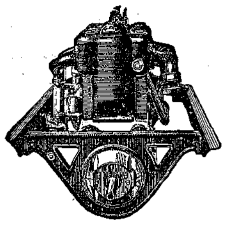
These are features which make constant truck service possible and which directly affect the truck profit and loss account.



The Series "K" Engine has attained its present enviable reputation from the fact that Kelly trucks have the excess power to meet all demands. It was designed and always built in the Kelly-Springfield shops.



The Accessibility of the Kelly moving parts means easy care, which makes the Kelly outlive others. As the operator faces the truck with hood removed, the engine is as on a work bench. Magneto, Water Pump, Carburetor and inside of Crank Case are all "get-at-able."

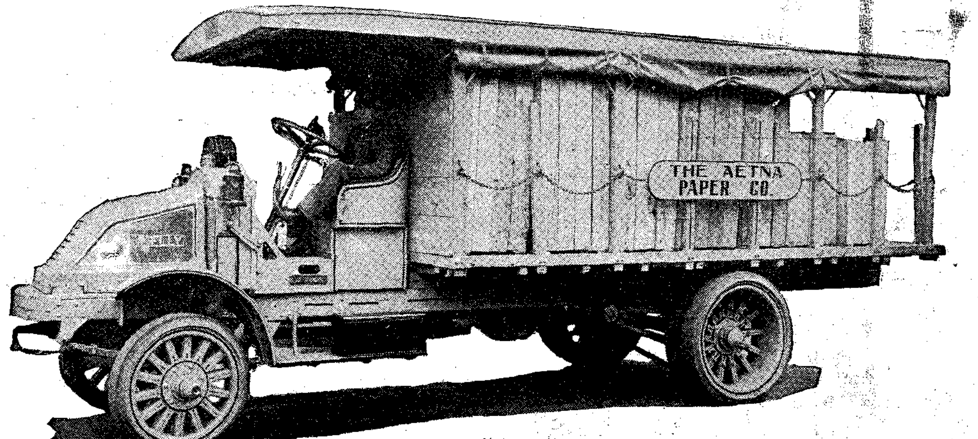


Kelly Three-Point Suspension differs radically from the usual method of engine design and is supported at two points in front and attached to the forepart of the frame. At the rear the crank case is suspended at one point in a flexible yoke which neutralizes all twists and strains and assures constant perfect alignment. This exclusive Kelly design means a full delivery of power to the driving wheels.

These desirable features are backed by a responsible manufacturer, whose resources, organization of engineers and efficient service stations assure maintenance and constant dependability to the user.

Write for name of nearest Kelly user.

THE KELLY-SPRINGFIELD MOTOR TRUCK CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO
Builders of High Grade Motor Trucks



"This Kelly-Springfield truck (6 ton model) has been in servic more than two years, and has been driven to full capacity at all times. During this period, less than $75.00 has been expended for repairs."

THE AETNA PAPER CO., Dayton, Ohio
By L. P. Boswell, Mgr.

sound democratic and philosophically radical tendencies." "Who is this man whose re-election has caused such a stir throughout the country?" asks the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," voicing a widespread public demand. The Brooklyn "Eagle" answers:

The national Republican politicians know mighty little about Coolidge. He never came under their notice until recently. Then they discovered that he was representing perhaps the most momentous issue of the present time. They kept an eye on his campaign and saw it blossom into an amazing plurality of votes. Now they are openly interested in him. They discern a quiet man who has become a national figure. At this preliminary stage of a Presidential contest, national figures furnish singularly important objects of study for the politicians.

"What about Coolidge, anyhow?" they ask today. "How did he get all those votes? Why?"

While most people recognize that Coolidge got his record plurality because he represented Americanism in Massachusetts, because he stood for law and order against an apologist for attacks upon it, politicians seek a bit further for an explanation. They sense that there must be something in Coolidge himself, that otherwise he wouldn't have been there to represent the issue. Well, there is something in Coolidge, and any Bay State man will hasten to explain. He may have difficulty in making clear exactly what it is, but he will manage to convey the idea that Coolidge is as straight as a string, that he practices what he preaches, that he has all the courage that any man needs, that -- well, anyhow, that he is "Honest Cal."

Digging into the biography of Governor Coolidge it can be discovered right at the beginning why he ought to have represented an issue of Americanism in Massachusetts. He was born on the Fourth of July. With that kind of a start any man should succeed in being a good American. He is 47 years old, under medium height, of slight build, smooth-faced, thin-lipped, calm-eyed and altogether an unobtrusive human specimen. On the scales he doesn't weigh over 140 pounds, but in Massachusetts politics he weighs a ton.

The Washington politicians hear that Coolidge is a cold man; they have been told somewhere that he is the coldest proposition in modern politics. Coolidge's friends deny that. They describe the Governor as quiet rather than cold. They admit he has no personal magnetism. They admit he has no impressive presence and that he is not an orator. But they call attention to the fact that as a vote-getter in Massachusetts he began to establish a record long before the Boston police strike was ever heard of or contemplated. They also rise to remark that when Coolidge says a thing he means it and he will stick by it.

"Cal Coolidge will give you a square deal," said a Massachusetts Democrat. "It won't make any difference what party you belong to. If he says he is for you, he is, and he will keep on being for you, even if God Almighty happens to be against you. If he is against you, he'll tell you so; and he'll stay against you, too."

Calvin Coolidge is also known as a silent man. He never has much to say about anything. He writes better than he speaks. He did not say very much in the case of the Boston police strike, but, to employ what Lewis Carroll called a portmanteau word, because so much meaning was packed in a small space, he said an earful. He said it right after the strike started. Some time before he had also said an earful to a delegation that called upon him with reference to the same subject, but the delegation either did not choose to hear it or else did not understand what he meant.

That was at a time when a delegation of labor men called at the State House to see the Governor about the Boston police joining the American Federation of Labor. Their intention had been announced, and they had been told by the Police Commissioner of Boston that it would not be permitted. So they went to see Coolidge. They had no difficulty in obtaining an audience.

Coolidge listened. He is an excellent listener. He listened to that delegation for three-quarters of an hour and never once interrupted. He listened, among other things, to warnings that there would be a strike if there was any attempt to prevent the Boston police from joining their union to the federation. Finally the talk came to an end.

"Now, gentlemen," said the Governor, "have you said everything you want to say?"

The delegation could think of nothing more and allowed that it had.

"Very well," said Coolidge. "All I have to say is this: law and order will be maintained in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Good day."

The delegation walked out, somewhat uncertain as to just what had happened or would happen. What did happen after the Boston strike began is pretty well known.

That episode is said to be typical of the Governor. There is "no style or flourish" about him. He is a "plain sort of New Englander, with distinctly plain New England ways," and he did not develop the dramatic possibilities in his fight with the strikers. As for his general personal background·

While he comes from a good old New England family, he is neither an aristocrat nor a highbrow. He is not of the Back Bay elect or anything like that. He was born poor and he hasn't any money today, as money is counted in these times. He comes from a farm at Plymouth, Vermont, where he first made his appearance on July 4, 1872. His folks sent him to the Black River and St. Johnsbury Academies, and afterward he worked his way through Amherst College, where he took a degree in law. Then he settled in Northampton, Massachusetts, where he still has his home.

How many governors of American States live in two-family houses? Well, Cal Coolidge does, for one. His friends say he doesn't even own it; just pays rent for his half of it and lives neighborly with the folks who rent the other half. Even nowadays, when he gets time to go home, he is just as apt to cut the grass on the front lawn or pick flowers in the back yard as he was before he became Governor of his State.

Northampton people got to like this quiet young lawyer, who early displayed a natural shrewdness in his profession, and in 1899, when he was 27 years old, they elected him to the City Council. He suited them in that job, so they made him city solicitor. For a time after that he served part of a term as a court clerk. These were comparatively humble political beginnings, but they served to give Northampton a line on Coolidge as a public official. People began to give him the name that still sticks to him---"Honest Cal."

The year 1904 found him chairman of the city Republican committee. He had a taste for politics and the party encouraged him. In 1907 he made his first appearance on Beacon Hill as a member of the State House of Representatives. Two terms of that, and Northampton decided to have Coolidge for mayor, which it did. The city liked his administration, particularly because he left the mayoralty with Northampton in good financial condition and with a reduced debt. Then he went to the State Senate for four terms.

By that time Coolidge was getting known around the State and when the Republicans cast about for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor they hit on him. He carried the primaries by 25,000 and then in the election he rolled up a plurality of 52,000, which was traveling some for a quiet man. That was in 1915. In the following year he ran for Lieutenant Governor again and this time his plurality was over 80,000. Then it was that Massachusetts realized that here was a vote-getter of unusual attainments. It all led to his promotion to the governorship. Last year his plurality

(Continued on Page 51.)

SUNSWEET

CALIFORNIA PRUNE AND APRICOT GROWERS INC.
TRADE
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APRICOTS
GROWN & PACKED BY
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INC.
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HERE are the finest dried apricots California can produce—sun-sweetened and sun-cured—ready to lend an unusual flavor and delicacy to your every meal.

Sunsweet Apricots deserve an important place in your daily menu—not only because of their distinctive flavor and their adaptability to many and varied table uses—but also because of their fine, natural, *healthful* qualities. Nor is this all!

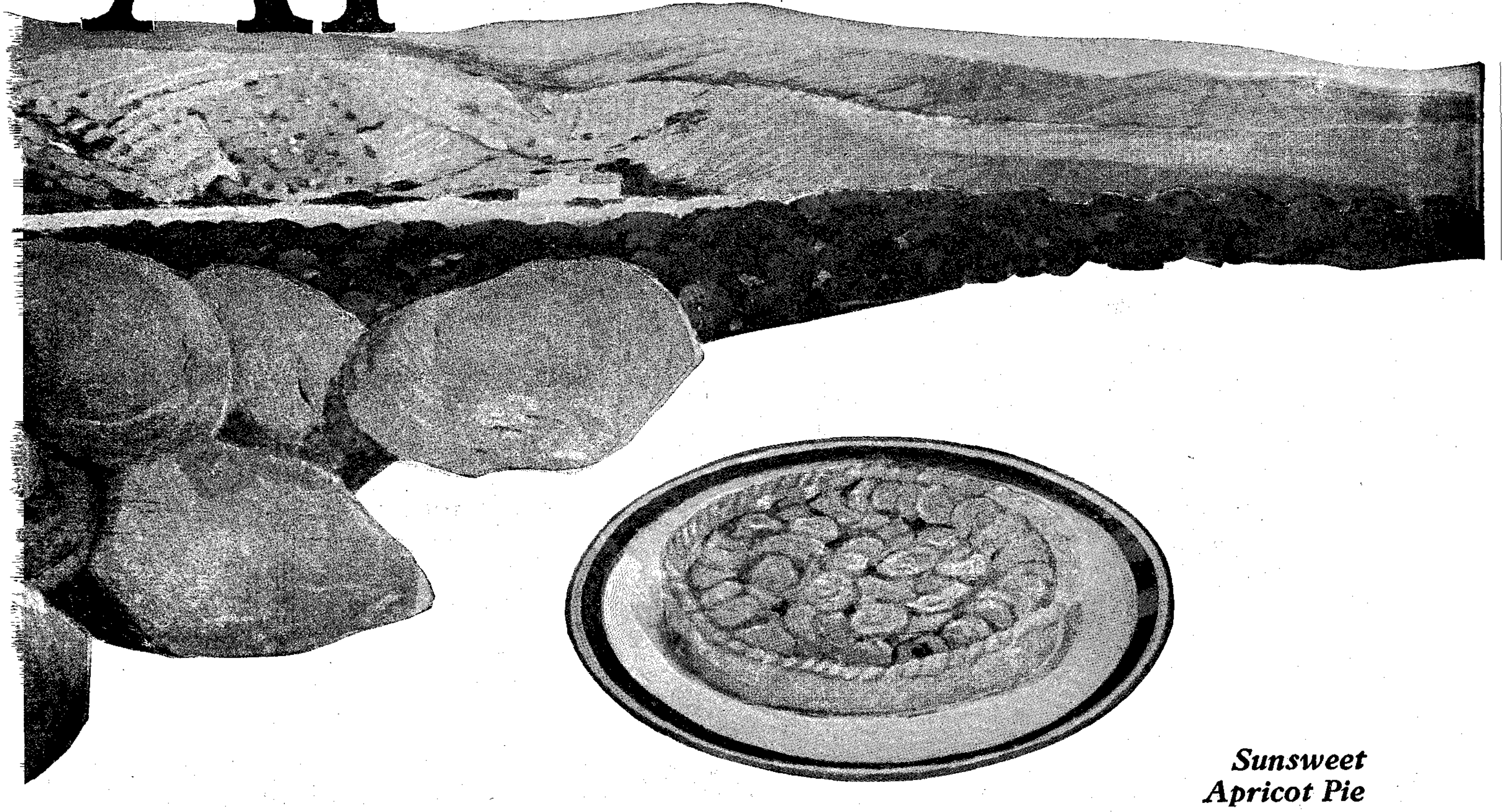
Sunsweet Apricots enable you to enjoy the delights of better-than-fresh apricots the year 'round. And aside from this, look at this fine fruit-food from the standpoint of economy alone: *one* dried apricot serves the purpose of *six* fresh apricots because of their *concentrated* flavor and nutriment.

Here is the new way to buy apricots—a better, cleaner, more attractive way. Ask your grocer for this 11 oz. carton of Sunsweet Apricots. If he is not yet supplied, see that the apricots he does sell you are taken from the 25 lb. box of Sunsweet Apricots supplied everywhere to retail grocers.

Cali

NATURE-FLA

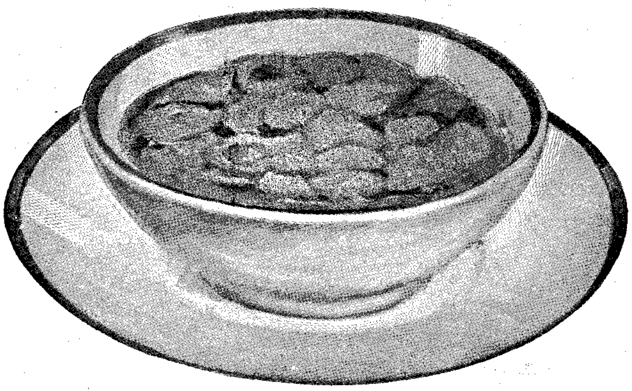
Apricots



Sunsweet Apricot Pie

No other pie can hope to give you the same keen taste, the same smart relish. And it's easy to make, too:

Soak Sunsweet Apricots in warm water for two hours. Spread uniformly in pie plate lined with thin pie dough. Then sprinkle with sugar and powdered cinnamon. After that, bake in medium oven for half an hour.



Stewed Sunsweet Apricots

To start off breakfast or to top off lunch or dinner, what better than these Stewed Sunsweet Apricots? And, what's more, the recipe is simplicity itself:

Cover Sunsweet Apricots with warm water and let soak for two hours. Then put on slow fire and cook, in same water, until soft. Sweeten to taste before cooking.

want to know how many unusual and cap-
lishes can be made from Sunsweet Apricots,
our Recipe Packet. It contains many tested
ıat will help to make your menus more appeal-
e healthful, more economical.

ecipes are printed on gummed slips (5"x3")
convenience. You can paste them in your
ook book or on your recipe filing cards. This
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RNIA PRUNE & APRICOT GROWERS Inc.
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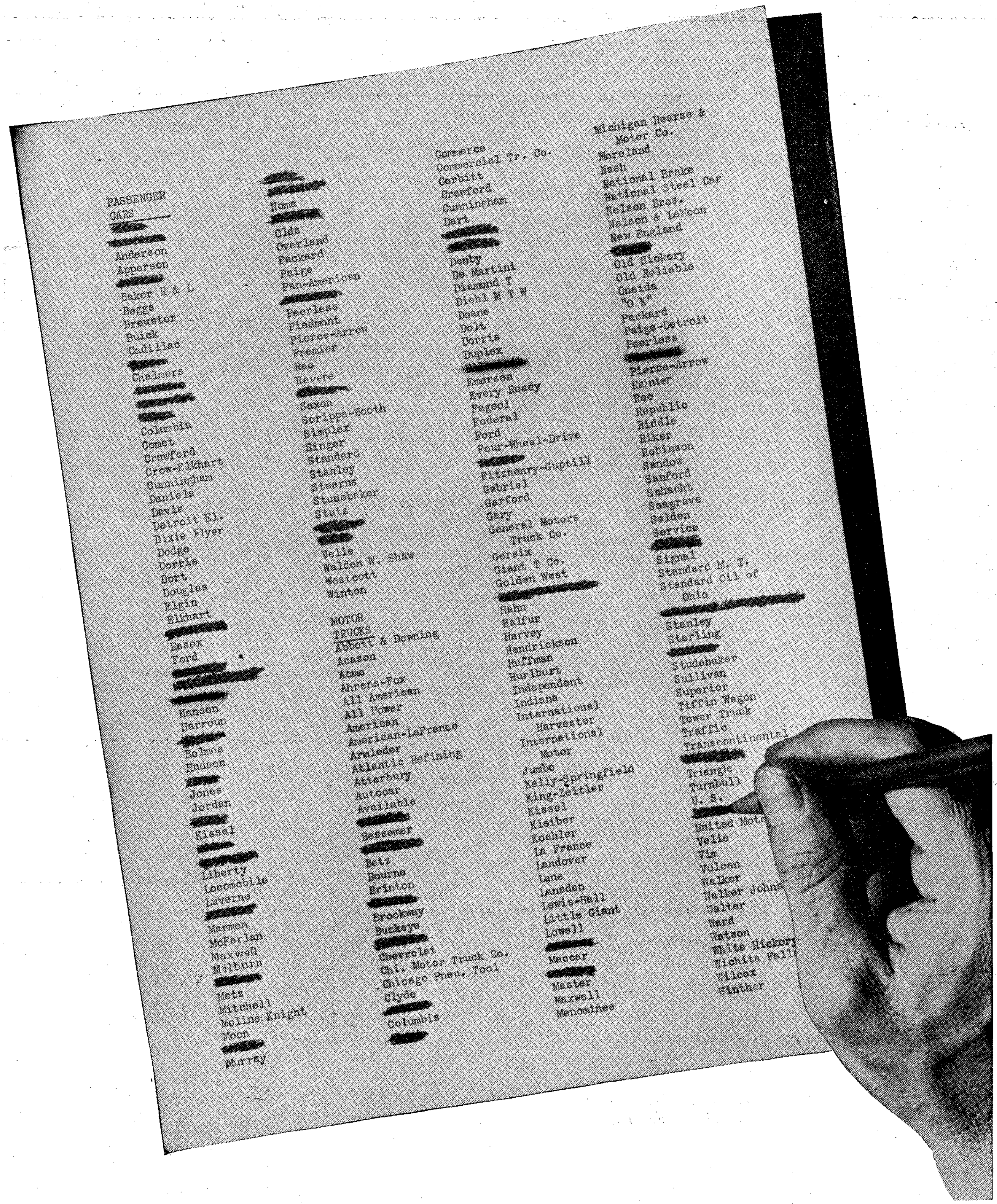

PASSENGER
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Apperson
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Baker R & L
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Buick
Cadillac
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Chalmers
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Crawford
Crow-Elkhart
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Daniels
Davis
Detroit El.
Dixie Flyer
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Dorris
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Scripps-Booth
Simplex
Singer
Standard
Stanley
Stearns
Studebaker
Stutz
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Velie
Walden W. Shaw
Westcott
Winton

MOTOR
TRUCKS
Abbott & Downing
Acason
Acme
Ahrens-Fox
All American
All Power
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American-LaFrance
Armleder
Atlantic Refining
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Chi. Motor Truck Co.
Chicago Pneu. Tool
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Emerson
Every Ready
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Four-Wheel-Drive
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Fitzhenry-Guptill
Gabriel
Garford
Gary
General Motors
Truck Co.
Gersix
Giant T Co.
Golden West
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Huffman
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Independent
Indiana
International
Harvester
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Motor
Jumbo
Kelly-Springfield
King-Zeitler
Kissel
Kleiber
Koehler
La France
Landover
Lane
Lansden
Lewis-Hall
Little Giant
Lowell
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Maccar
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Master
Maxwell
Menominee
Michigan Hearse &
Motor Co.
Moreland
Nash
National Brake
National Steel Car
Nelson Bros.
Nelson & LeMoon
New England
[redacted]
Old Hickory
Old Reliable
Oneida
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Packard
Paige-Detroit
Peerless
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Pierce-Arrow
Rainier
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Republic
Riddle
Riker
Robinson
Sandow
Sanford
Schacht
Seagrave
Selden
Service
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Signal
Standard M. T.
Standard Oil of
Ohio
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Stanley
Sterling
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Studebaker
Sullivan
Superior
Tiffin Wagon
Tower Truck
Traffic
Transcontinental
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Triangle
Turnbull
U. S.
[redacted]
United Moto
Velie
Vim
Vulcan
Walker
Walker Johns
Walter
Ward
Watson
White Hickory
Wichita Fall
Wilcox
Winther

Who Uses TIMKEN BEARINGS?

The cars and trucks in the above list have Timken Bearings. Those crossed out have not. The list includes the best known, both in the passenger car and motor truck fields. Counting large and small manufacturers there were produced in the first six months of 1919, 719,000 Timken equipped cars and trucks, and according to the best figures available, 86,000 cars and trucks without Timken Bearings.

The Timken Roller Bearing Co.
Canton, Ohio

> as Governor was only about 17,000, but this year--whew!
>
> Coolidge had some experience as acting Governor before he became Governor in his own right. During the war the then Governor, Samuel W. McCall, found it necessary to make frequent trips to Washington in connection with his duties, and Coolidge would sit in whenever McCall was away from the State House. Governor McCall never worried about leaving things in Coolidge's hands; he had confidence in his lieutenant.
>
> Coolidge's friends describe his Republicanism as of the old-fashioned kind. He is a regular. But there are so many Democrats who consistently vote for him that his partisanship is not one of the high spots of his political life. In the recent law and order fight in Massachusetts it was wholly obscured. He has confined his Republicanism very closely to State issues thus far. In fact, he has stuck pretty tight to Massachusetts all his life.

He has been compared to President Wilson by one of his admirers, who recalls that the President's very vigorous denunciation of the Boston police strike as "a crime against civilization" cleared the air as to the real situation "and led thousands of Massachusetts Democrats to support Coolidge, in spite of the fact that small-spirited politicians might try to utilize that act for Republican advantage on partisan issues." Victor S. Yarros, a Chicago journalist, writes from that city to the New York "Evening Post":

> The remarkable victory of Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts has led many persons in this section of the country, as elsewhere, to ask themselves, as well as one another, whether we have not in that public figure the truly logical candidate for the Presidency. Here is another Grover Cleveland, as one of your correspondents says. Gov. Coolidge hates cant and humbug, and says so He despises the small arts of the professional politician, the time-server, the office-seeker. He uses no weasel words. He is a master of vigorous English and his style does not conceal his thought.
>
> Contrast his position with that of any number of would-be candidates for the Presidential nomination---men who dodge every vital issue, who talk about the glories of the Republican party under Lincoln, but who take good care not to imitate Lincoln; who are afraid of the hyphenates, the professional Irish agitators, the rabid, unrepentant pro-Germans and the rest of the motley crew, who haven't one honest, sincere word to say about the League of Nations, the alleged reservations offered by alleged statesmen who are as blind as bats and enlighted as wooden Indians, or about the labor problem, or about the railroad legislation, or about the proper way to reduce taxation, or about freer trade with the world?
>
> Governor Coolidge restores one's respect for popular government. We are very much interested in his personality and his record and would like to know more than we do about him. Would he take genuinely progressive views of national and international problems? What light does his political record throw on this question?

The Governor's personal record throws some light on these and allied questions. While the Chicago "Tribune" defends him from the accusation of being a "Socialist," the Philadelphia "Public Ledger" comments to this general effect:

> Like so many other great men, Governor Coolidge sprang from the farm. He was born in Plymouth, Vermont, in 1872, and in due time attended the district school.
>
> Mr. Coolidge prepared himself for college in the Black River Academy, at Ludlow, Vermont, and from there went to Amherst, where he was graduated in 1895. One may judge of the remarkable caliber of this man from the following episode of his college career: A prize had been offered for the best college essay, and students of all colleges in the United States were invited to take part.
>
> Coolidge was one of those who competed. He sat up at night pondering over the essay and finally, as the result of much labor and midnight oil, produced the essay which won the first prize gold medal. It was on "The Principles of the American Revolution."
>
> Soon afterward he entered the law office of Hammond & Field, in Northampton, Mass., whither he had removed. Judge Hammond, the senior partner of the firm, heard from another Amherst alumnus about the medal which the young law student in his office had won.
>
> "Is that true?" asked the aged jurist; "did you really win a medal in competition with boys from all other colleges in the country?"
>
> "Yes, sir," replied Coolidge, with some embarrassment.
>
> "Well, this is pretty important. Where is the medal?"
>
> The young man fished it out of his desk.
>
> "I suppose your folks were very proud of you?" queried Judge Hammond.
>
> "Well--er--I don't think they know," was the astonishing reply.
>
> "Why, haven't you told them about it?"
>
> "No; but I guess I'd better tell father."
>
> It is said that he never allows anything to get him excited. He is one of the truest exponents of the Stoic maxim of "nil admirari," the English equivalent of which Latin words may be rendered by, "Don't let anything take you by surprise."
>
> Another characteristic of his is a corollary of the foregoing. He is not a flatterer and cannot be impressed unduly by the magic of a great name. Some one said of him that if he were seated between a king and a hodcarrier he would not feel strained by the lofty position of the one nor out of his sphere by the side of the other. He would take them for what they were worth as men, and not as representatives of different classes of men. It is this circumstance that gives point to the statement which he gave out the night of his re-election, wherein appeared the following words:
>
> "The attempt to appeal to class prejudice has failed. The men of Massachusetts are not labor men, or police men, or union men, or poor men, or rich men, or any other class of men first; they are Americans first."
>
> In administering the public office, Governor Coolidge takes nothing for granted. He "has to be shown."
>
> Here is something else he said in one of his speeches:
>
> "The Republican party in the future, as well as in the past, will stand opposed to the establishment of one class who shall live on the Government and another class who shall pay the taxes. To those who fear we are turning Socialists, and to those who think we are withholding just and desirable public aid and support, I say that government under the Republican party will continue in the future to be so administered as to breed not mendicants, but men. Humanitarian legislation is going to be the handmaid of character."
>
> When he opposed the reinstatement of the policemen who had left their posts and gone on strike, it was not because he was unable to see the justice of their claim for shorter hours and better pay and improved sanitary living conditions--no one is more in sympathy than he with just demands of this sort--but he would not listen to the theory that public servants, sworn to protect the public, should be permitted to abandon their posts of duty and leave a city helpless and at the mercy of thieves, thugs and malefactors of every sort.
>
> Mr. Coolidge married Miss Grace A. Goodhue, of Burlington, Vt., in 1905, and they have two sons, John and Calvin, Jr.

Locate Your New Plant

where you can get *all* these marked advantages

The Du Pont Company chose Hopewell as a site for its colossal guncotton plant because of its unexcelled advantages with regard to labor, water, fuel, raw materials, climate and transportation.

Our conversion of Hopewell from war to peace industry has released its factories, power plants and other industrial equipment for general manufacturing purposes.

Hopewell, with these advantages—natural and acquired—now presents opportunities to manufacturers and prospective manufacturers which we believe without precedent in industrial history.

The Hopewell factories have floor areas running up to 150,000 square feet and are adaptable to many kinds of manufacturing. They are piped and wired ready to turn on steam or electric power.

For manufacturers preferring to build their own plants, Hopewell has 1200 acres available for sites. Most of these have *railway sidings already built.*

What the Petersburg-Hopewell Industrial District of Virginia Offers

Adequate supply of labor.
Freedom from labor troubles.
Splendid housing facilities.
Excellent rail and deep water transportation.
Low priced steam and electric power.
Abundance of pure water.
Accessible raw materials.
Best steam coal in the world.
Factories already built and available.
Factory sites with railway sidings.
Mild and healthful climate.
Low living costs to workers.
Fire protection without an equal.
Financial help for legitimate development and expansion.
A good place to live and rear a family.

The Petersburg-Hopewell Industrial District, of which Hopewell is a part, is at the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers, near Chesapeake Bay. It is twenty-three miles south of Richmond and eighty miles west of Norfolk.

The District has splendid rail and deep water transportation facilities. Freight rates are as low as any on the Atlantic seaboard and give the area advantages over Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

The James river gives Hopewell its deep water outlet to the sea. Products may be loaded on smaller freighters or shipped on barges to larger ocean steamers at Norfolk or Newport News.

The District is served by three great trunk line roads which, with their connections, give manufacturers rail access to all important market centres, north, east, south and west.

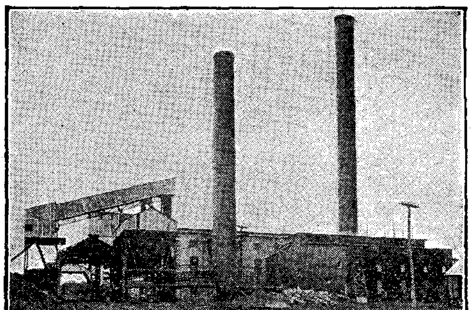
Hopewell has many other features that make it not only a good place to do business but a good place to live and rear a family.

It has hundreds of attractive homes, churches, schools, clubs, hotels, theatres, stores, commissary, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., trolleys, paved streets, electric lights, sewers, and the best fire and police protection in the world.

In short, Hopewell supplies the needs of a manufacturer seeking a more favorable place to move his plant; the manufacturer desiring a strategic location for a branch factory and the prospective manufacturer looking for a suitable locality to begin business.

Adequate financial assistance will be given manufacturers to take care of any legitimate requirements for development and expansion.

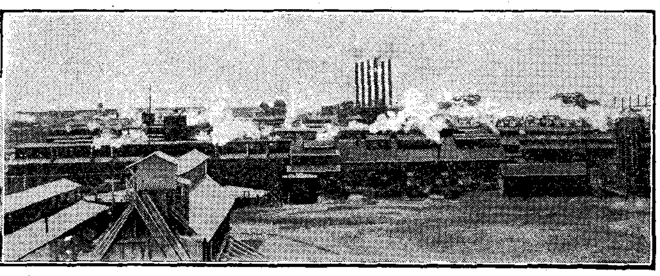
(See next page)



←One of Hopewell's three modern power plants having a total capacity of 60,000 horse-power. They deliver electric and steam power, light and heat at low price.

←**Photograph on left**—A busy wharf scene at Hopewell. Boats are loaded directly from railway cars.

↓**Photograph in left corner**—A James river pier at Hopewell. From here tons of munitions were shipped to Europe.



↓**Photograph below**—A few of Hopewell's factories now available to manufacturers. These buildings are easily adaptable to the needs of various industries.

(Continued from opposite page)

We have prepared Hopewell for peace industry with as much thoroughness as it was built for war. We have obtained experts of nation-wide reputation to study the specific requirements and problems of various industries and to assist firms who come to Hopewell in getting their business started. These technical experts, after making a thorough study of your problems of labor, raw materials, manufacturing processes, transportation and finance, will give you an unbiased report as to how the resources of Hopewell fit your special needs. This service is without cost to you. We furnish this service in a big way for the same reason that we are advertising in a big way—to do a thorough and prompt job of disposing of our peace surplus and putting Hopewell on a peace basis. Demand is already keen and Hopewell soon will be sold.

Labor

The demand for greater production is becoming more and more insistent. The most serious drawbacks to production now are labor troubles and labor shortage. Many manufacturers are so handicapped in either or both respects as to make changes of plant location imperative.

Hopewell has no labor shortage and it is free from conditions that breed discontent and strikes. Its supply of workers, skilled and unskilled, male and female, is ample for all needs.

Wages

High wages are due largely to high living costs. Hopewell is free from both.

The region adjacent to the District produces great quantities of garden and farm products. These are supplied to Hopewell consumers at low cost. As the commissary at Hopewell operates on a low cost-plus basis, it is able to sell groceries and other household necessities at considerably below regular retail prices.

The Hopewell worker also benefits in the minimum outlay necessary for rent, heat, light, water, clothing, etc. The mild climate obviates the necessity for heavy clothing and any great amount of heat in houses.

Homes

The housing situation is of paramount importance to a manufacturer in considering a location for his plant. Hopewell has no housing problem. It has accommodations at this date for 12,000 additional workers. It has hundreds of attractive cottages, bungalows and apartments for workers with families, and large cheerful dormitories for single men and women. These have lawns and gardens and are equipped with electricity and all modern conveniences. Rents range from $11 to $15 a month.

Power

Non-dependable power is expensive at any price. Hopewell's supply is constant and below standard costs. Three gigantic and modern power houses, having a total capacity of 60,000 horse power, are so connected that one or all can distribute service to any part of the industrial district.

This insures Hopewell manufacturers with a never-failing supply of steam and electric power, heat, light and air pressure. Electricity is furnished as low as 1½ cents a kilowatt hour.

Fuel

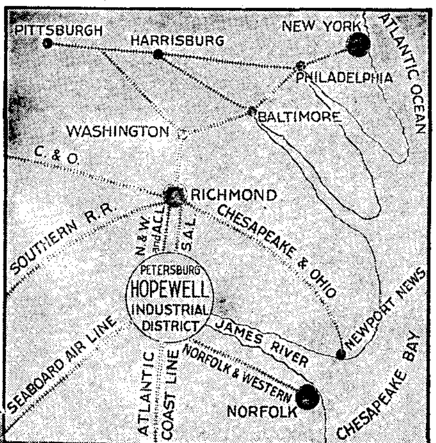
Hopewell is exceptionally well favored in respect to coal supply. The three greatest tide-water coal carrying roads in the United States—the Norfolk and Western, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Virginian—pass through the District.

The famous Pocahontas and New River coal fields lie within short hauling distance. These are recognized as the best steam coals in America and are considered equal to the celebrated Cardiff coals of Wales.

Water

To industries requiring cheap and abundant pure water, Hopewell offers preferred opportunity. It has a purification plant with a daily capacity of over 50,000,000 gallons—enough to supply a city of 500,000 with all the water needed for industrial and domestic purposes.

NOTE **The Du Pont Chemical Company, as its name implies, is not a real estate concern. We have this peace surplus equipment, however, which we mean to dispose of in the quickest possible time. It will be a matter of first come first served. Immediate action is advisable. Write or wire today.**



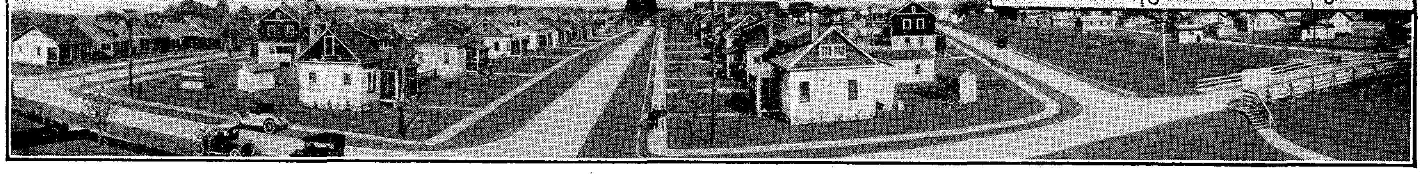
Du Pont Chemical Company

Incorporated

Wilmington, Delaware

Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Petersburg, Va.

Photograph below—This shows a part of Hopewell's residential area. Note the general attractiveness of the houses and the pretty lawns and well paved streets surrounding them. There are housing accommodations at Hopewell for 12,000 additional workers.



A CASUAL VISITOR'S VIEWS OF THE COAL-MINER'S LOT

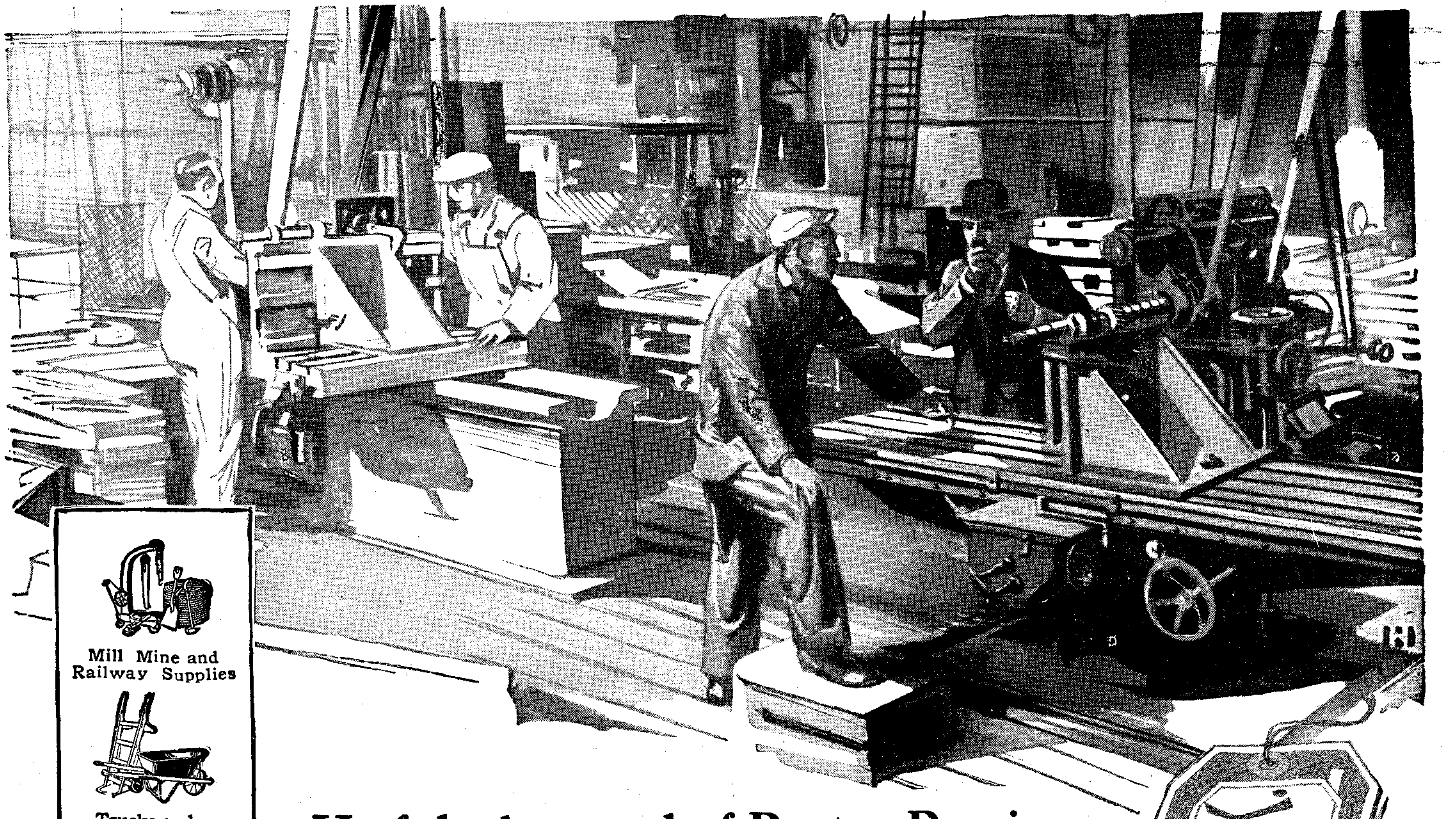
THE COAL MINER'S WORK IS GRIMY, lonely, and hazardous, but he and his family eat good food and wear good clothes, says Theodore M. Knappen, in effect, in a recent article in the New York "Tribune," entitled "The Human Side Of Digging Coal." The opinions of Mr. Knappen are based on his observations during a visit to a mining district in western Pennsylvania. He admits that in this section the coal miners are probably the most happily situated of any in the United States, because, as a general rule, they are enabled to work every working day in the year. He calls attention to the fact, however, that conditions vary greatly in the different districts. Thus, he asked a non-union miner in the Pennsylvania region what the strike was about. The latter admitted he didn't understand the six-hour-a-day and the five-day-a-week demands of the strikers, as he himself worked only six hours a day and five days a week. We are told that the miners in many other sections, however, where there is work only a part of the year, want the working time changed to stabilize production so there will be work the year around. In his discussion of the miner's home surroundings, Mr. Knappen refers to the fact that the coal industry is rural rather than urban. Where coal abounds, "the farmer and the miner live side by side and work the one above the other." Nevertheless, coal being associated with manufacturing, one is inclined to think of the coal miner as living in crowded tenements Hence---

> It is with something of a shock of the incongruous when, motoring along a pleasant country road, you suddenly meet a throng of black-faced men with miners' lamp-caps. Almost before you realize it, a turn of the road plunges you into a coal-mining community set down in the midst of farms.
>
> For the most part these mining villages are as architecturally hideous as the grimy workers are unlovely. In the country, they are distinctly not of it. All around rise the curved hills with their great sweeps of field and pasture, their groves and orchards and their nestling farmhouses. Beyond, in this foothill country of western Pennsylvania, ascend the blue ridges of the distant mountains. Below are the smoking stacks of the mine powerhouse and above are herds of cattle. It is but a step across a road from the huddled dwellings of the mine workers to the wide spaces of the fields. Hidden in gulches and valleys, the mining villages do not greatly affect the general rural aspect, but the streams, running yellow with the sulphur water pumped from the mines and lacking all aquatic life, tell the tale of man's marring activities.
>
> The mine, of course, is the center of the village. It may be a shaft mine or a drift, that is, a tunnel mine; but in either case the chief object that marks its presence is the tipple. If the mine is operated by electricity, as many are these days, there may not be a powerhouse belching black clouds of smoke from its tall stacks. The tipple is the slanting structure that stands over the hoisting shaft or at the entrance of the drift, into which the coal is hoisted or trammed and within which is housed the machinery that dumps the skips and conveys the coal to the cars waiting underneath. It is the shipping shed of the mine. It and the powerhouses are about all that is visible of a coal mine. The "works" are below the surface.
>
> Even the largest mines are disappointingly not in evidence by surface activities and structures. Not far from the tipple will be the company store and then near by are rows and rows of houses built on the same, usually ugly, plan and usually painted the same dreary maroon or dirty gray.
>
> Until recent years all the houses in a mining village were exactly like each other in their ugliness, and also like those of every other village. They are--these elder monstrosities -- two-family houses, with the front and back yards and porches divided precisely in the middle by fences and partitions. They have two stories and generally have four or five rooms on each side. The only attractive thing about them is the rent, which ranges from $5 to $12 a month. I should say that that is the only attractive feature as they were originally built, for most of them nowadays have flower gardens in front and vegetable gardens behind, and even a patch of lawn.
>
> The houses may be ugly, but they are cheap, and they are swept by the pure air of the country and surrounded by lovely vistas just beyond the ramshackle back fence. And the miners take advantage of the country. In every house is a shotgun or a rifle, or, may be, both. The strike order came into effect on November 1; the hunting season opened the same day. The operators had to wait until Monday to know whether the men had gone hunting or striking.

Mr. Knappen then goes on to speak of the high standards of living prevailing among the coal miners. "Nothing but the best," appears to be their motto when it comes to the matter of food and wearing apparel, and, what's more, their incomes seem to justify their choice of a motto. We learn that the bachelors have the hardest time in the mining community, because they find it almost impossible to obtain boarding places. The old boarding-house has been done away with and all the housewives are above taking boarders. As we read:

> A mine superintendent in a village near Pittsburgh, having engaged two likely new men the other day, assured them that he would find them a boarding place, so, taking them in tow, he called on a certain Mrs. Miner, who was not encumbered with a numerous progeny. In his best manner he asked her if she would consider taking on the two men.
>
> "Does your wife take boarders?" she countered, and changed the subject to the weather.
>
> "Oh, they're coming fast," said this superintendent, talking about his people. "We don't seem to need much Americanization assistance here--at least so far as ambition is concerned. These people are thrifty, but they live to live. They earn liberally and provide well. No sow-belly and old country soup for them, with a bit of meat once a week. Come over here to the company store and take a look around."
>
> "Does this look like the intolerable conditions President Lewis of the mine workers talks about?" asked the storekeeper as he pulled down heaps of excellent $5 and $6 shoes of the product of 1916 that he has been unable to sell because the workers demanded the best and associated it with the prevailing $10 to $15 prices for this year's styles.
>
> "Why, I haven't sold a ready-made suit to a miner this year for less than $50. They have made up their minds that no good suit sells for less than that price, and that is all there is to it."
>
> The sales records showed that the women were buying Georgette waists at $10 to $15 each and the latest ideas in suits. As for the miner's table, nothing goes

(Continued on page 58.)



Mill Mine and Railway Supplies

Trucks and Wheelbarrows

Machine Tools

Scales

Valves

Power Transmission

Engines and Pumps

Automobile and Service Station Equipment

He felt the need of Better Buying

"The Fairbanks Company O.K." solved his problem

THE Purchasing Agent bought, in the usual way, machine tools from one concern—power transmission from a second — supplies from a third — valves from a fourth, and so on.

Production was slowed up frequently because his equipment and supplies were delivered late.

The need of a better buying system was apparent.

Then he discovered The Fairbanks Company. He found that right in his own town he could buy from a Fairbanks Branch House *all* that he needed in mechanical equipment and supplies.

But more. All of this merchandise came to him warranted as to quality by "The Fairbanks Company O.K."

Today he sends a full list of all his wants to that Branch. He has *found* his better buying system. And he is typical of a large and growing group of executives who have solved the same problem in the same way.

* * *

THE success of The Fairbanks Company in marketing mechanical products in all parts of the world is due not to our organization alone, but to the fact that we market only goods of highest quality.

There are 22 Fairbanks Branch Houses in the United States — 1 in Cuba and 4 in Europe. Each house is stocked with all the Fairbanks lines.

Why not get in touch with the nearest house today?

THE FAIRBANKS COMPANY
Administrative Offices: NEW YORK

Look always
for this mark

Branch Houses

Albany	New York
Baltimore	Paterson
Boston	Philadelphia
Birmingham	Providence
Bridgeport	Pittsburgh
Buffalo	Rochester
Chicago	Scranton
Detroit	St. Louis
Hartford	Syracuse
Newark	Utica
New Orleans	Washington

HAVANA, CUBA
LONDON, ENGLAND
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
PARIS, FRANCE

The FAIRBANKS Company O.K.

MILL, MINE & RAILWAY SUPPLIES • SCALES • VALVES • POWER TRANSMISSION
MACHINE TOOLS, TRUCKS & WHEELBARROWS, ENGINES & PUMPS, AUTOMOBILE AND SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC WARE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

A Different Christmas

No puzzling over what to give—no wearying shopping—no stretching of purse strings—that's the different kind of Christmas Westinghouse Electric Ware makes possible.

For Westinghouse Electric Ware is as good-looking as it is useful and as easy to procure as it is moderate in price. Moreover, it offers a variety of gifts to pick from.

You'll find it on sale by light and power companies, electrical, department and hardware stores. Look for the name Westinghouse in the window.

Pick Your Gifts From This List

Toaster Stove—A complete table stove that will do the work of a double-burner gas stove.

Turnover Toaster—Toast turns at a touch of a little knob, preventing burning of fingers.

Percolator—Begins to operate in less than one minute after current is turned on. Made in several sizes.

Iron—Eliminates the changing of irons and innumerable steps. Three sizes, 3-lb., 6-lb., and 8-lb.

Curling Iron—No woman's dressing table is completely equipped without an electric curling iron.

Sew Motor—Attaches to any sewing machine. Runs a day for a few cents' worth of current.

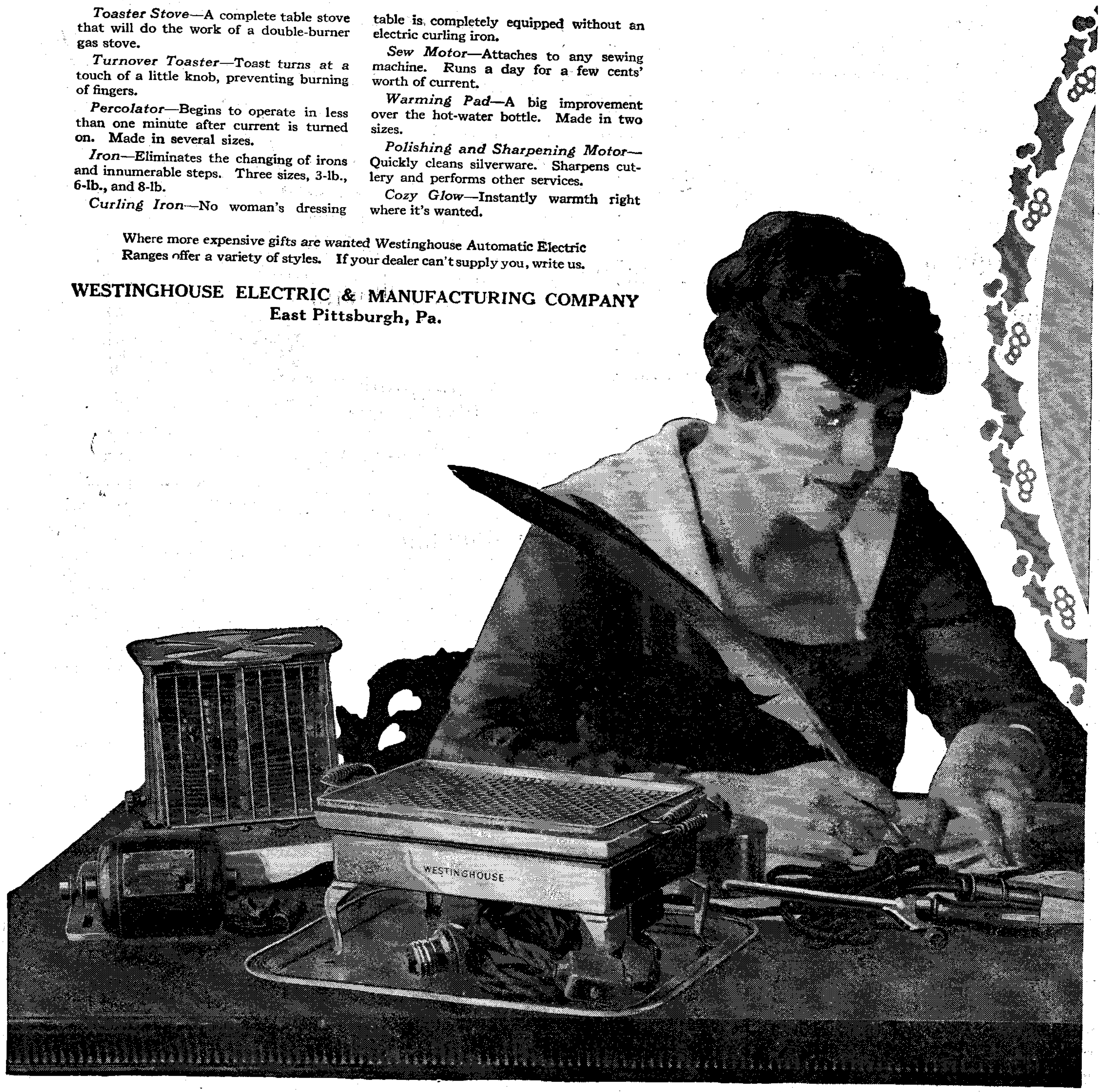
Warming Pad—A big improvement over the hot-water bottle. Made in two sizes.

Polishing and Sharpening Motor—Quickly cleans silverware. Sharpens cutlery and performs other services.

Cozy Glow—Instantly warmth right where it's wanted.

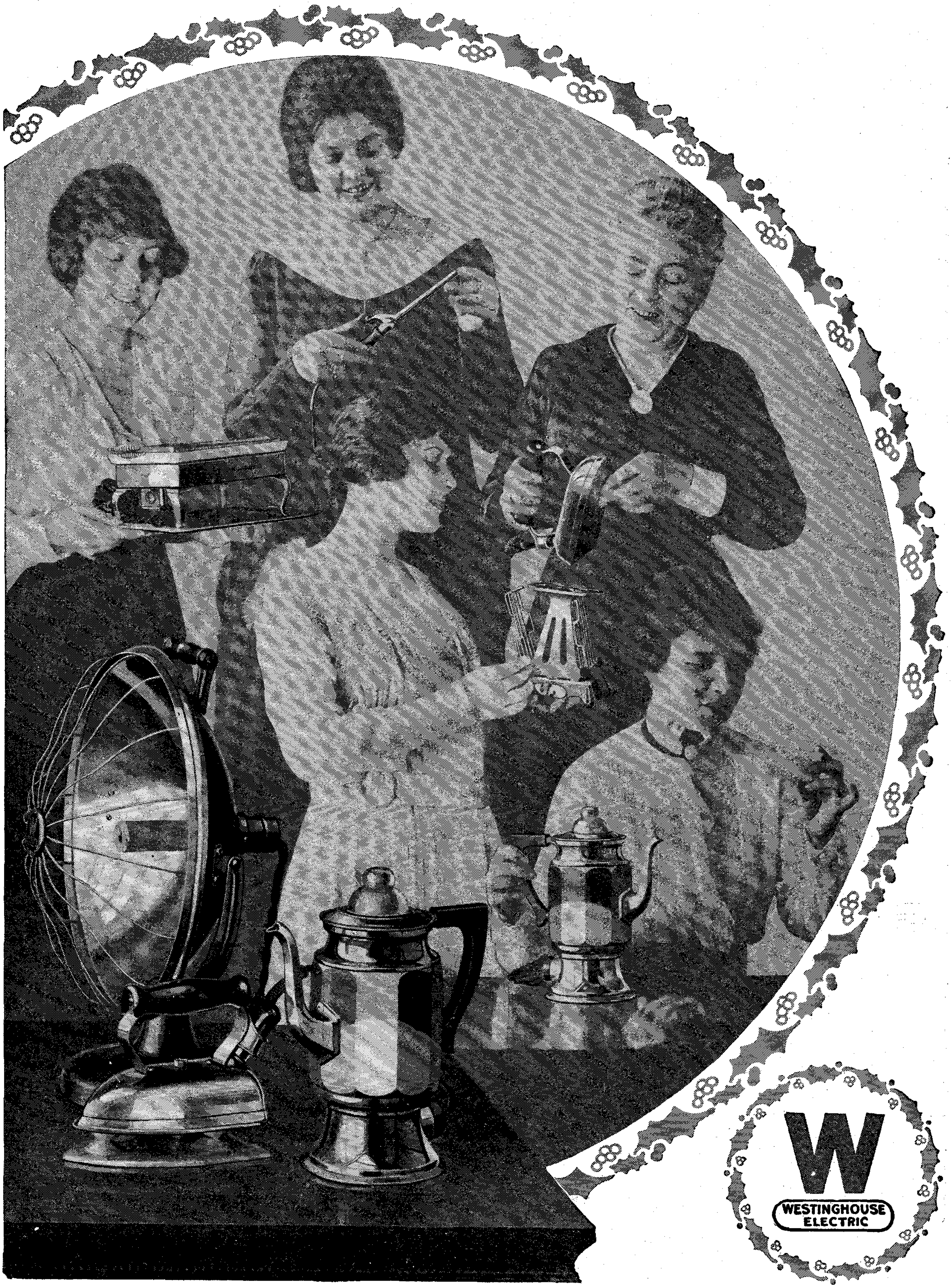
Where more expensive gifts are wanted Westinghouse Automatic Electric Ranges offer a variety of styles. If your dealer can't supply you, write us.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC & MANUFACTURING COMPANY
East Pittsburgh, Pa.



Westinghouse

ELECTRIC WARE FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS



W

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

but the best cuts of meat from scrupulously sanitary cooling rooms and the front rank of every seasonable vegetable and fruit, including some that are not seasonable. Mrs. Miner demands fresh lettuce the year around and is an eager buyer of the advance guard of each fruit or vegetable as the seasons roll around.

This is not profligacy, either, O, you white colared city dweller. These miners can afford to pamper their tastes and appetites. With my own eyes I saw pay rolls that contained items of $400 a month for machine coal cutters and any number of "loaders" who had from $50 to $60 a week set down opposite their names--and not a man on the list, even the most humble common laborer, drawing less than $5.05 for an eight-hour day. And rent not more than $12 a month, and cheap coal, and a company store that knows not of profiteering!

In spite of the fact that one of the principal demands of the strikers is for shorter hours, it does not appear from Mr. Knappen's article that the miners are in the habit of working unreasonable hours. We are told that they work "when they feel like it," that they "measure their work by their output and their necessities rather than by the number of hours," and that the eight-hour day "is only a kind of maximum that they mostly ignore." Further:

One miner will get out a hundred tons of coal in five days and another won't get out eighty in six days. The superior workman feels that he has earned a day off whenever he feels like it. Or, if he has cleaned up the pile of coal that the cutters and the shooters threw down for him at a certain face, he picks up his kit and trudges to the shaft, even if he has worked only five or six hours.

Besides, the world is very delightful above, there are squirrels in the woods and rabbits in the bushes--and there isn't much life and joy in an underground hole that may be only three feet high. Also, it's lonely. In most mine work the worker toils alone in his room in the coal seam with none but the feeble light of his head lamp, which, by the way, is nowadays likely to be an electric light fed from a small storage battery strapped to his waist.

The mine is dark and in thin seams very cramped and sometimes it is damp, but there is no rain in summer or snow in winter to bother. It is neither very cold in winter nor very warm in summer. Powerful ventilating fans and systems keep the air pure, and the roar of passing trains or "wagons," as the little trams that haul the coal away to the hoisting shaft are called, reminds him he is always in touch with the outer world.

To be sure, there are hazards peculiar to mining, but they have been greatly reduced in recent years by law and by preventive research. Modern system and machinery have taken much of the hard toil out of the mines. The face of the coal is cut into by a sort of cutting machine electrically operated, the powder holes are punched or drilled with other machines, and the miner has only to shovel up the coal that is thrown down for him by the blasts, shore up his working place and smooth off the ceiling of the chamber.

While underground conditions are improving from year to year, the surface environment also is getting better. The new mining towns are not ugly monotones. The two-story eyesores in maroon and gray are giving way to cheerful one-family bungalows, the muddy lanes to trimly concreted streets, the ragged front yards to smooth lawns. Bath tubs are being more freely introduced, now that the foreigners are beginning to use them legitimately instead of as storage chests for coal or the family baking, and the better managed mines are putting in ample shower-bath and locker equipment at the mines, so that your $3,000 a-year worker can look the part as he goes to and returns from his work, and not, as now, like an escaped burnt-cork actor.

PRICES LOWER IN LONDON THAN IN NEW YORK

SHAKEN TO ITS FOUNDATIONS by four years of war tho it has been, London has managed to keep its prices lower, by a good 25%, than comparatively unscathed New York. Prices run somewhat higher in New York, it is true, than in the rest of the country, but probably no more so, relatively, than London prices exceed those of England in general. It may be a fair deduction that England as a whole, despite its exhaustion by bearing the brunt of a war of which we experienced only the climax, permits its citizens to live for one-fourth less than does America. The relative cost of living in New York and London before the war, and the relative wage-levels, would have some bearing on this price situation, but about these the most recent reporter on the London low cost of living says nothing. To quote this authority's comment as written from the British capital to the New York "Evening Sun":

Since arriving here a few days ago I have been able to find only one thing where New York charges less than London, and that is for transportation on buses and in the "tubes," and even there when you ride only for a short distance you pay less than you do in New York.

Rents are lower in London. So are clothes. So are shoes. So are meals and shaves and hotels and tips (here they take what would cause a New York tip gatherer to drop dead with shock). So are collars and socks and gloves.

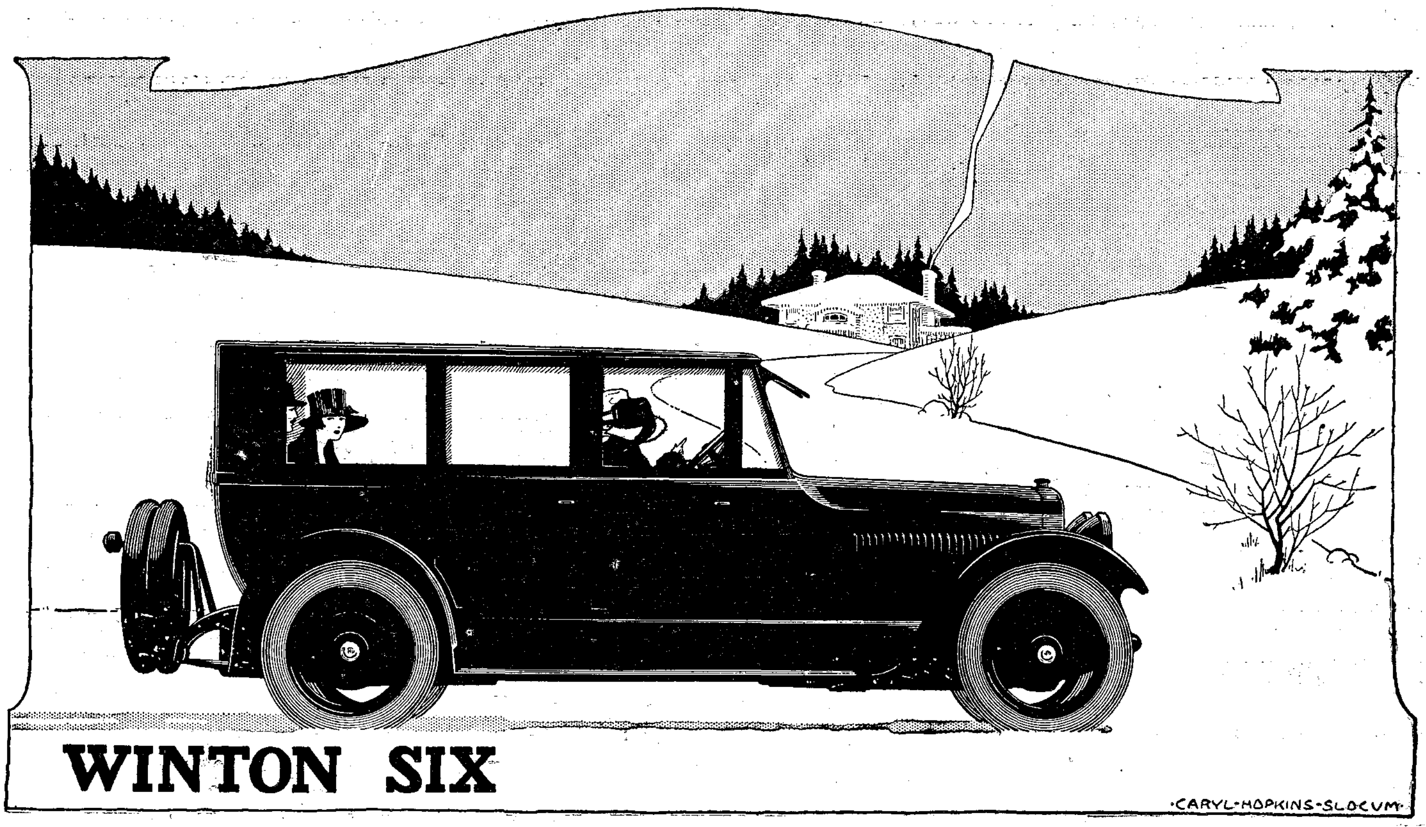
The prices for apartments advertised in the London paper make an American open his eyes in amazement. Furnished flats, "good ones," may be had from a couple of guineas ($10) per week up. Single rooms are obtainable at figures far below the New York standard.

Even in the most aristocratic sections of the city, where those with whom money is no object mostly congregate, accommodations may be had at a cost which in New York has not been heard of these many moons.

Even more welcome to the recent arrival from America are the charges in the London restaurants. All over the city you can get excellent table d'hote lunches--- in really high class eating places---for 2 shillings or two and six (50-60 cents) and dinners for 4 or 5 shillings ($1-$1.25). Also you can go into magnificent palaces watched over by flunkies really appalling in their array of gold braid and long tailed coats and get a dinner from $1.50--a table d'hote dinner, as a rule, with one more course than is served nowadays in New York--and find correspondingly low prices if you order a la carte.

There are restaurants which charge greatly more than this, of course, but these are of the kind well known before the war in New York and Paris as well as in London, where those who enter abandon all hope of coming out again without a terrific wallop at their pocketbook. Yet even at these places it is three to one that a New Yorker, having sustained that wallop, will feel less groggy than if he dined at an equivalent lair of piracy in Manhattan.

The war has not impaired the splendid quality of the "roast beef of Old England" and similar essentially English brands of plain fare, found in perfection at restaurants along the Strand, whose names are famous the world over. At Simpson's, where the day's "joint" is wheeled to the side of your table and carved by a bearded celebrity who looks like an ambassador, at least, you pay three shillings and three pence (about eighty cents) for a superlatively excellent cut of roast beef or lamb.



A Fresh Richness

Sedan

Victoria

Town Car

Limousine

WITH their beautifully balanced proportions, pleasing color harmonies, smart leathers and scrupulously correct finishing details, and cheerful indoor comfort, Winton Six closed cars are exceptionally delightful. New touches of grace, a fresh richness of effect, and, above all else, a new motor of surprising flexibility and power, await your approval in our newest design. Your monogram on a Winton Six closed car means well-being and happiness for you and yours. May we send you literature?

The Winton Company

77 Berea Road, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Winton Oil Engines (belt drive) for isolated power plants, and Winton Oil-Engine Generating Sets are produced by the Engine Works of the Winton Company. Write us your needs.

If you indulge besides in perfect ale, in vegetables, and say, coffee, you will be able to leave only about $1.50 poorer than when you entered. This, mind you, in a place that is world renowned, in a city where, a few blocks away, you may see a bleak waste space, showing where bombs from German Zeppelins or airplanes shattered a whole block of buildings -- in a city which is just breathing again after weathering the U-boat blockade which has lost thousands upon thousands of its sons, and untold millions of its money. Yet the "joint" is as juicily delicious as ever, the "thank you" of the ambassador who serves it no less polite as he pockets his ten cents.

To him who is accustomed to the buccaneering inroads of New York, the barber shops of London are a delight. You can get a perfectly good shave here for threepence (six cents). To be sure you pay for things that in New York are free---even for getting your hair brushed---but, even after doing this and tipping the barber (he is quite content with a couple of pennies) the total charge will be about fifteen cents.

Assuming that you know of a decent fifteen-cent shavery in New York---how rare they are getting!---and assuming that you have the iron nerve to tip the barber only a nickel and browbeat the hat-check boy into giving you back your hat free of charge, it becomes apparent that you can get shaved and brushed and allowed to leave a London barber shop for fifteen cents as against a minimum "paid only by men of extraordinary courage" of twenty cents in New York.

London barber shops of any pretensions charge sixpence for a shave, as against 20 and 25 cents in New York. And there is another point about the London barbers which commends them to the gratitude of the American fresh from New York: The charge for a hair cut--at many shops charging only threepence for a shave and at those where the shaving charge is sixpence--is sixpence, or 12 cents! How is that compared with New York's tariff of 30,40 or 50 cents for a hair cut?

In the matter of clothes London, always renowned as the world's greatest centre for men's garments both cheap and good, still worthily upholds its title to that honor. Here you can get a suit,made to order by a really good London tailor -- and where are there better? -- for eight guineas ($40), a suit which, in quality and workmanship, would easily cost $75 in New York. For $60 you can get a tailor made suit in war-torn London which would make unscratched New York wonder where you got your millions. And for $75---!

And taxicabs! What a relief to be among those of London after years of having one's pocket assaulted by the cormorants known to the New Yorker by the hopelessly inadequate name of chauffeur! In London the legal rate for a taxi is eightpence (16 cents) for the first mile and twopence (4 cents) for each additional quarter mile. In addition to this, by special Government dispensation, chauffeurs are allowed to charge sixpence (12 cents) more than the sum indicated on their taximeters.

Now, in New York, great majority of the taxis cost 30 cents for the first half mile and 10 cents for each additional quarter mile; a few charge 20 cents for the first half mile, which makes a difference of only 10 cents in the total. The usual tariff then,in New York and London, for taxi rides is as follows:

	London.	New York.
One mile....................	$0.28	$0.50
Two miles....................	.44	.90
Three miles..................	.60	1.30
Four miles...................	.76	1.70
Five miles...................	.92	2.10

In other words the fare on a New York taxi after the first mile is more than double that on London taxis.

So there you are: There is no getting around the truth no matter how patriotic you may be. The New Yorker's one consolation as I said is to compare the prices on his subway and "L" and surface lines with those of urban transportation system in London. There, at last, he finds balm. You may ride for 2 cents or 4 cents for quite a distance both on the London motor buses and the various underground lines, but after a while fares jump to 6 cents and run all the way to a shilling (25 cents) for distance which you can negotiate on Subway, on "L" or surface car in New York for a nickel. And nowhere is there anything comparable in cheapness here with that jitney ride from The Bronx to Brooklyn, or the 10-cent ride from Times Square to Coney Island.

SELF-TRAINED HEAD THAT RUNS THE SHIPPING BOARD

CONVENTIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS did not figure in the career of Judge John Barton Payne, who was recently appointed head of the United States Shipping Board, but he is considered one of the best educated men in the country, nevertheless. We are told by Thomas H. Uzzell in "The Nation's Business," (Washington, D. C.), that the first time Judge Payne "ever entered a college was to deliver the commencement address at West Virginia University." It will be understood from this that while the Judge is not a college graduate he is nevertheless considered competent to advise college men. We are told that when a boy he received instruction from his father,who was a country doctor and farmer. For the most part, however, it seems that Judge Haynes is self-educated. It appears further that while he was about it, he made a good job of educating himself -- so good, in fact, that he is credited with being "one of the greatest lawyers, some say the greatest lawyer, of his day." Judge Payne began his pursuit of knowledge at the age of fifteen by hiring out in a country store operated by a man named Ullman. Mr. Uzzell says:

John Barton ran the store for six months. He "sold everything," he tells me, "from brown sugar to silk." He mastered the rudiments of merchandising. He learned how to please his customers. He earned a name for accuracy, honesty and industry. "And," said Judge Payne, "I have never been to school since I left Ullman's store."

"Then you went to school after working hours."

"No." The Judge is a man of few words.

"What salary did you receive?"

"Fifty dollars a year."

"Merchandising for six months at four dollars a month---that was your educational preparation for life?"

The Judge smiled.

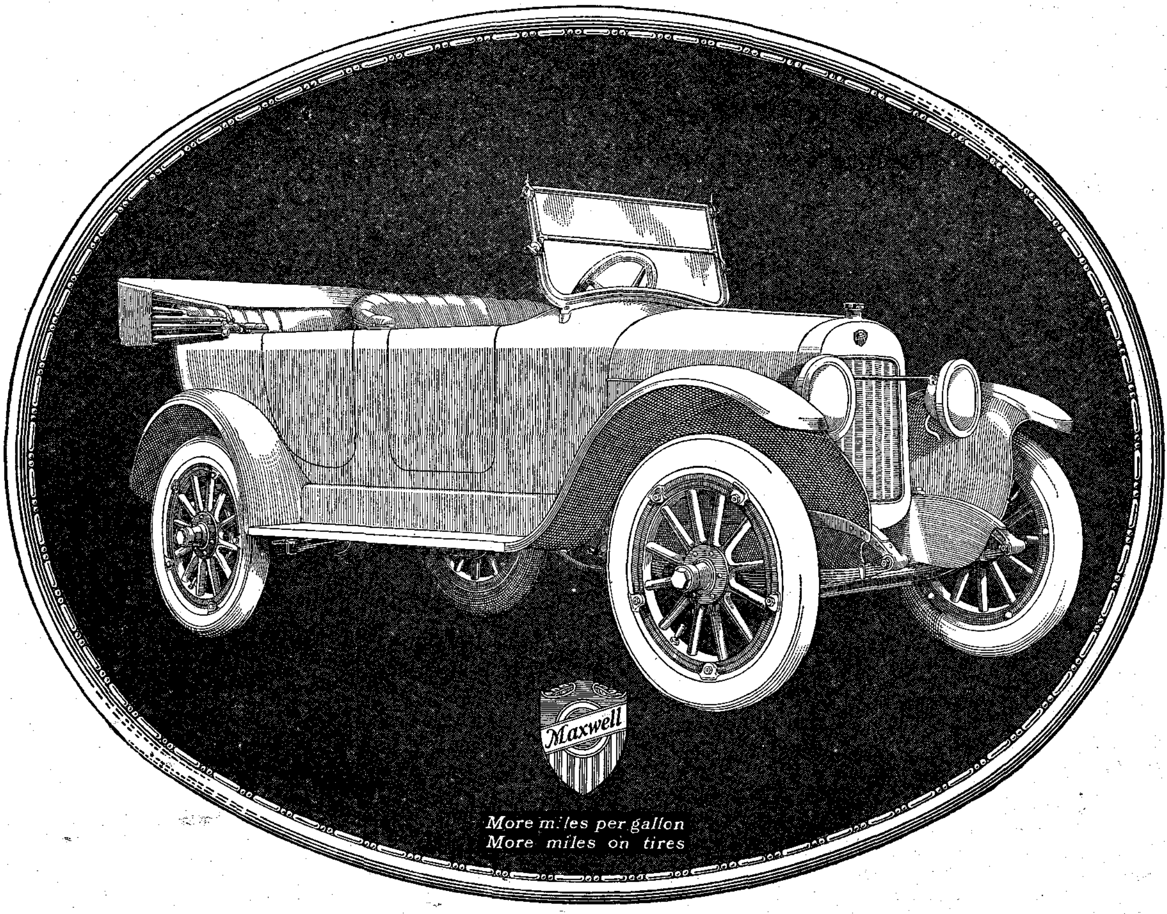
"What did you do after graduating?"

"I ran another store, this time in a box car. I heard of a business opportunity on a siding of the Southern Railway, then the Virginia Midland, in the village of Thoroughfare Gap. I went after it. While my employer was building a store,I waited on customers in a large hay box-car. I was merchant, postmaster, express and freight agent. This time I received fifty dollars a month. At that time I didn't think there was so much money in the world."

A little over two years at this post and a financial panic began sweeping over the country.

As soon as young Payne felt the first effects of "the Crime of '73," he analyzed the prospects of the little store and advised his employer to sell out. Altho he groaned at thought of losing his munificent

(Continued on page 64.)

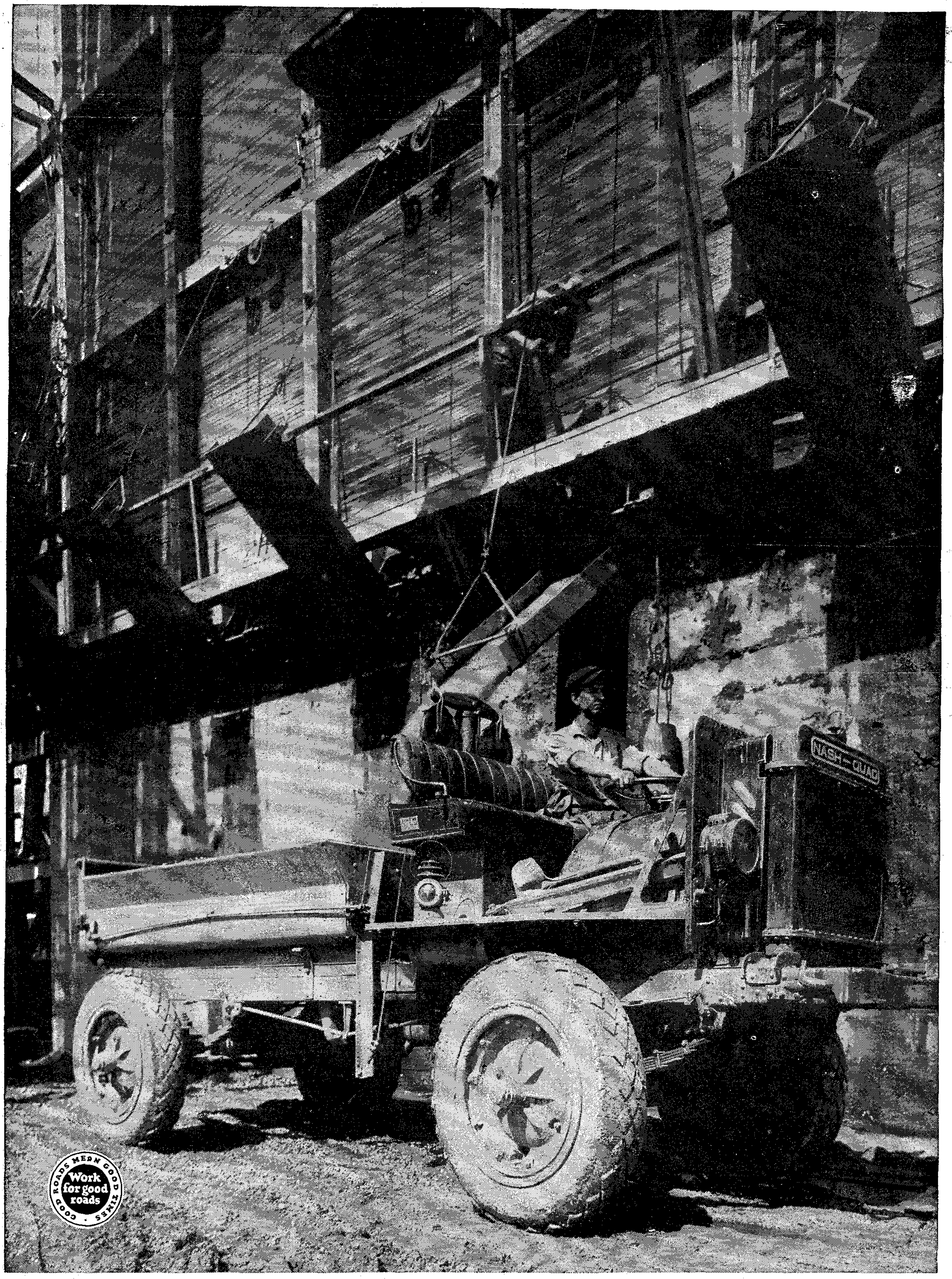


13,000 men, 8 great plants, and a capital of $36,000,000 are making your Maxwell

EIGHT gigantic plants and the use of a vast fortune in working capital are your guarantee in not only a good Maxwell, but a car that saves you $200 or more in the initial cost. A good car at a good value creates its own market, and how rapidly the market for the Maxwell has multiplied is shown by this fact: One Maxwell car is being turned out every 1½ minutes of the working day. Yet there are thousands who will seek a Maxwell this year and suffer disappointment.

Probably enough cannot be built to satisfy much more than 60% of the demand. For it is a greater Maxwell; better looking, vastly improved from electric system to rear axle; and the price is still at the daringly low figure of $985, f. o. b. Detroit.

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc. - DETROIT, MICH.
MAXWELL MOTOR CO. OF CANADA, Limited, WINDSOR, ONTARIO


NASH-QUAD
GOOD ROADS MEAN GOOD TIMES
Work for good roads

Un-retouched photograph showing a motor truck completely equipped with Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires, which is employed in hauling road construction materials by A. H. Telder, at Grand Rapids, Michigan

Copyright 1919, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
MADE IN U.S.A.

His Pneumatics Plow Through When Solid Tires Must Wait

> ***"I will never go back to solid tires. The smooth riding on the Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires saves engine and truck. With them, I can be on the job making money while men with solid-tired trucks are laid up on account of bad roads. They enable me to pull a double truck-and-trailer load at about the same cost as a solid-tired truck only. They go through red clay to the hubs. They are saving gasoline and repair bills."***
> ***—A. H. Telder, Cartage Contractor, Grand Rapids, Michigan***

Of all the motor trucks engaged on the same route in Grand Rapids, only Mr. A. H. Telder's pneumatic-tired truck can constantly negotiate the hills and red clay.

Only Mr. Telder's truck on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires can haul its capacity plus a loaded trailer over this difficult route.

So Mr. Telder, a cartage contractor of Grand Rapids, Michigan, states he will never go back to solid tires.

The big-calibre Goodyear Cords have enabled him to transport in this way twice the amount of road construction materials each day.

They have saved fuel and, by smoothing what is a grinding, jarring job on solid tires, they have minimized truck strain.

Bad weather, increasing the slipperiness on the hills and in the clay, has repeatedly tied up solid-tired trucks.

But, with mud up to the hubs, the unit on the Goodyear Cord Pneumatics has kept right on earning money.

And stretches of sharp rock and gravel thus far have failed to impair the rugged appearance of these tires.

After covering 100 to 120 miles daily during a considerable period of this severe service, the blocks of their All-Weather Treads are still thick and largely unmarked.

These results reflect that pioneering work with which Goodyear has developed Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires for a very wide range of motor truck duty.

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY
Offices Throughout the World

CORD TIRES

salary, he never faltered. He was to give a lot of business advice later on. He started right.

His employer took the tip. John Barton balanced his books, packed his valise and started homeward, walking the last twelve miles.

Concerning the ensuing few weeks of his life Judge Payne merely says: "I rode horseback most of the time. It was the only real vacation I have ever had." He was even then a business man relaxing from the strain of responsibility;but he was also a boy of eighteen years and he had his go of adventure with the free fancy of a boy. So his boyhood ended and once more he got on with his education.

"Son," said the boy's father one morning,"how would you like to go over to West Virginia and settle some land lawsuits for me at Pruntytown? I have several real estate deals there to close up. What do you say?"

"Delighted," said the son, thus accepting his first case without knowing a single word of law.

"Today is Saturday," said the father, "When do you think you can go?"

"Saturday," said John Barton.

"Better go Monday," reasoned Dr. Payne.

So on Monday, carrying a change of clothes and a note from his father to Adolphus Armstrong, clerk of the county court at Pruntytown,the future general counsel for the railroads and ships of the United States, set out for the town of his birth.

After Clerk Armstrong had read the boy's note of introduction, he looked at him with approval and asked: "How would you like to work for me?"

"Delighted," said young Payne.

"When can you start?"

"Right now. Where do I hang my hat?"

Now Armstrong's office consisted of two rooms. He occupied the front room and young Payne that in the rear. When returning from an errand into the front room, John Barton noticed a set of Blackstone's Commentaries on the shelves by the door. He asked questions. He learned that those books were the foundation of Anglo-Saxon law. He took them into his rear room and by burning midnight oil, read them one by one.

The young student resigned after several months and moved on to the busy little town of Grafton, West Virginia, to enter another class of the university of experience. In Grafton, while continuing his reading of law day and night, he went to work for two young Jews by the name of Kahn. Kahn & Kahn ran a general store and a shook factory. Payne worked first in the store and later in the factory.

The man who ran the big saw which cut the logs into six-inch timbers quit. There being no other sawyer in sight, John Barton left his counter and ledgers and worked at the saw. Then the man who cut the timbers into staves for the barrels quit,and Payne ran that job. Incidentally, he set a new record for the factory. The regular workers had protested that it was not possible to turn out three thousand staves a day. John Barton did it. He sliced up two fingers of his right hand, but he did it.

By this time he was ready to graduate from his law school and was given his diploma of admission to the bar of West Virginia, being then at the advanced age of twenty-one. He found a law office at Kingwood,West Virginia, and hung out his shingle. After four years of practice there, he "went circuit," becoming Special Judge of the Circuit Court at twenty-five. Two years later he was elected Mayor of Kingwood, and a year after, eager to attend the biggest school of all, he boxed his law books and set out for Chicago.

After ten years of legal practice there, he was ready for another judgeship. With nine other Democrats he was nominated for ten places on the Circuit and Superior benches of the State. He was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County by a five thousand plurality, all the other Democrats being beaten.

In five more years he resigned from this position to become, two years later, senior member of the well-known firm of Winston, Payne, Strawn and Shaw, of Chicago. In October, 1917, he became General Counsel to the Emergency Fleet Corporation and on the first of the following year assumed the same post with the Railroad Administration under Director General McAdoo.

In addition to "gazing on his subordinates with the pride of a fond father," it seems that the Judge shows in other ways that he is a real human being. For instance, he occasionally tells a story. He told Mr. Uzzell the following one about his first visit to Washington:

"I was twelve years old. Some merchants in the town of Orleans, Virginia, where I lived, bought three hundred turkeys and hired Mr. Ball, a school-teacher, a negro, and myself to transport them on the hoof to the market in Washington. Did you ever drive turkeys? Well, their mileage limit is only ten miles a day---and the distance to Washington was some sixty miles!

"Now the school-teacher was in love with a young lady who lived near the village of Lear through which we had to pass. Naturally he started the flock in the direction of Lear. Arrived there, we started the birds up the road leading to the lady's home. We were still a mile or so from the house, when the sun went down and the turkeys went up---up into the trees to roost. Bed-time had come. Turkeys are not romantic birds.

"Ball gave the order to dislodge the birds and make the house at all hazards. But by the time we had shaken down twenty birds, fifty others had settled for the night in the branches overhead. It was hopeless. Ball went on alone and the negro and I spent the night under the trees.

"The next night the sun disappeared just as we reached a signal station on a hilltop near the town of New Baltimore. This signal was one of the series of primitive instruments used in that day to speed messages across the country. Since there were no trees handy, the turkeys flew up on the arms of the signal and passed a pleasant night there.

"Finally we arrived at a round-top house on a ridge near Fort Meyer across the Potomac. Nearby were a half dozen large houses, a race-track and a settlement of about a thousand negroes. We shoo-ed our Thanksgiving dinners into the cellar and each night for six nights employed a dozen negroes to kill and dress fifty of the birds. Each morning at daybreak we drove in and sold these fifty dressed birds in the market."

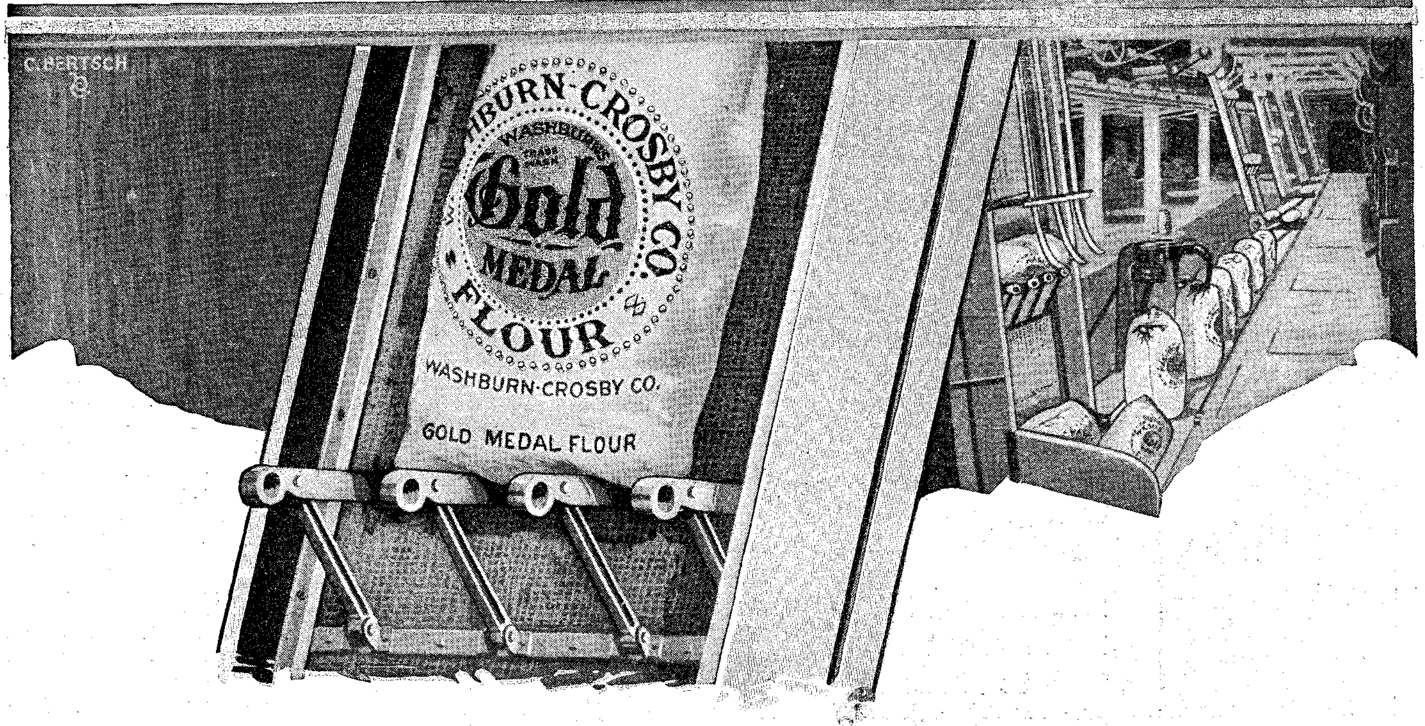
Judge Payne has two hobbies: golf and art. He is said to play a good game of golf, devoting to it the same attention "with which he presents a case in court." He confessed to the "Nation's Business" man that he finds art "more fun than golf," however. He is an extensive collector of paintings. He is also interested in civic art and has taken an active part in beautifying the cities in which he has lived. Questioned as to how he became interested in art, he replied:

"I don't know exactly. I never did any painting myself and never wanted to. I remember that as a boy at home I used to tease my sister to paint pictures for me. I never did any collecting, however, until I went to Chicago. Having some four thousand dollars in the bank, I felt that I could indulge in comfortable quarters and went to the Palmer House. One evening an auction of paintings was held in the hotel, and I strolled in to look on. Before I knew it I had bought a painting.

"It was a wretched piece of art, but it began my education as a collector. Mrs. Payne and I secured a home of our own and hung this picture in our parlor in the front of the house. Soon we secured a better picture which took its place and it was hung in the

(Continued on page 66.)

Lamson Conveyors



Gold Medal Flour Moves on Lamson Conveyors

100,000 bags a day — that is the 24-hour output of the Washburn-Crosby Mills, and every bit of it, in bags varying from 3 lbs. up to 220 lbs., travels from filling machines via sewing machines directly into freight cars on Lamson Conveyors.

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Merely on the space saving, Lamson Systems pay; they reserve human labor for work requiring human intelligence rather than mere muscle; they do the mechanical work of carrying, conveying, and toting, cheaply and expertly, keeping things moving in a steady stream wherever they are used. They place the thing wanted, where it is wanted, just when it is wanted. They speed up production and cut down costs, by making human labor more effective.

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THE LAMSON COMPANY

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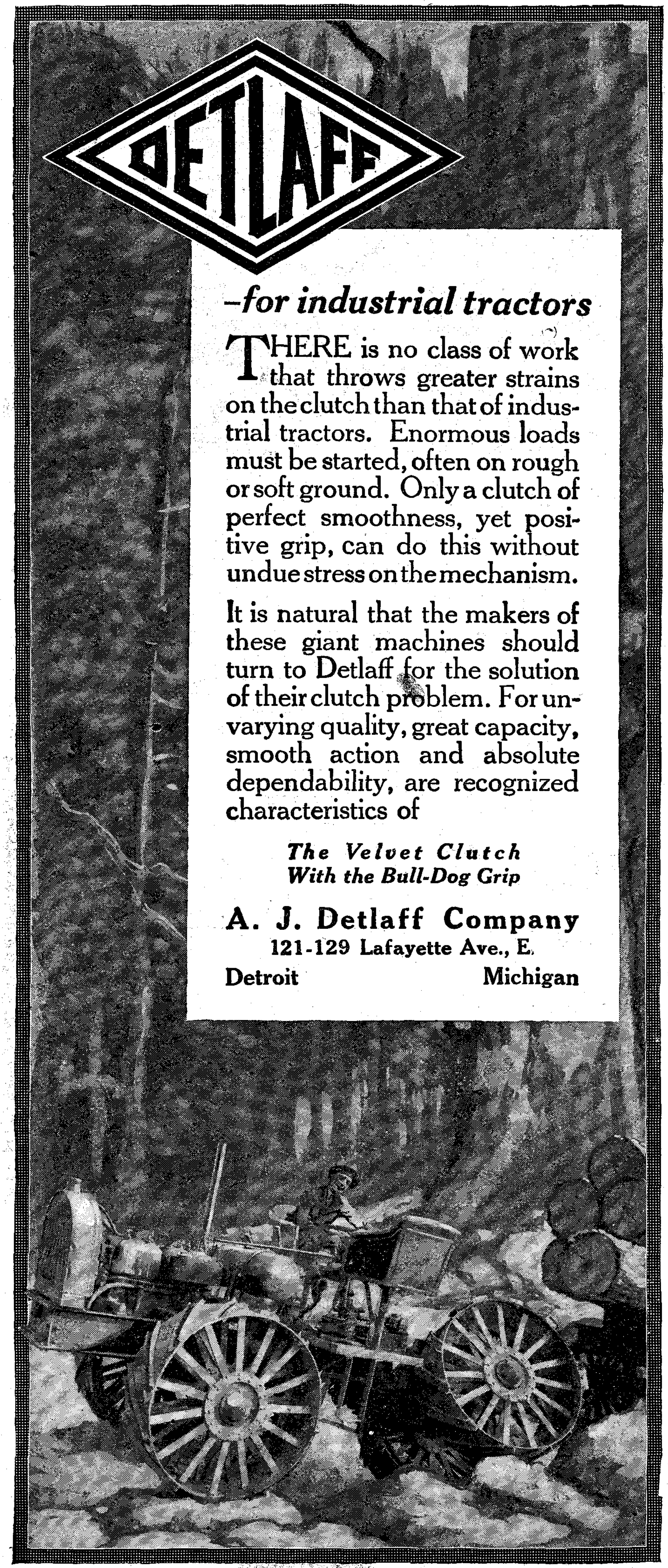

–for industrial tractors

THERE is no class of work that throws greater strains on the clutch than that of industrial tractors. Enormous loads must be started, often on rough or soft ground. Only a clutch of perfect smoothness, yet positive grip, can do this without undue stress on the mechanism.

It is natural that the makers of these giant machines should turn to Detlaff for the solution of their clutch problem. For unvarying quality, great capacity, smooth action and absolute dependability, are recognized characteristics of

The Velvet Clutch
With the Bull-Dog Grip

A. J. Detlaff Company
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next room. It was soon replaced there and hung in the dining room. It survived for a time on the kitchen wall, and finally disappeared through the kitchen door!

"My first thrill as an art collector, however, came rather as the result of an accident. Just before the Chicago Fair a certain gentleman of fashionable pretensions, but of poor business habits, became indebted to me for five hundred dollars. I was satisfied with his note, until I saw him driving down Michigan Boulevard behind a prancing team of horses -- at a time when I myself was still walking to court. That was too much, and I pressed the gentleman to pay up. He protested that he had no money, but asked if I would accept a good painting instead.

"About this time an artist came into court, as good a judge of paintings, I later discovered, as I have ever known in Chicago. I asked him to go to my debtor's rooms in the Metropole Hotel and see what he had. After two days he returned, his eyes wide with excitement, the breath nearly gone from his short, fat little body. 'Give me an order to buy a painting,' he gasped. 'Don't ask me about the painting. Wait. Give me two weeks. You'll see.'

"Two weeks later my artist invited me to step over to the Art Institute. I went and beheld my painting on the wall with a group of admirers about it. It was a beautiful Murillo. And if you raise the question of which gives me more pleasure, golf or art, I say that winning a game of golf could never equal the fun I got from gaining possession of that Murillo."

MOTOR ATHLETICS FOR OWNERS AND DRIVERS

O PUNCTURE, WHERE IS THY STING? O blow-out, where is thy victory? For these afflictions, once considered the immediate work of the Old Nick, are now revealed as blessings in disguise. As the owner-driver gets busy with his jack, he may remember that "this is almost like gymnasium work," and rejoice. The replacing of a tire, especially if it sticks and otherwise misbehaves, may do him as much good as an hour with the dumb bells. The hand pump puts air not only into a tire, but also into the lungs of the pumper. Moreover, the driver gets the benefit of being out of doors, of having his mind diverted, of keeping his muscles in continuous, if gentle, movement through the mere effort of driving. For all of these reasons, we are assured by that excellent athletic authority, Mr. Walter Camp of Yale, cirrhosis of the liver does not threaten the man who gives up walking for motoring, nor is there any good foundation for the warnings of "those who try to frighten us into the belief that, because we are using the motor-car, our legs, in the course of a few generations, will become useless members, and Nature will drop them off." Of course, in special cases, supplementary exercises may be useful. To meet this demand Mr. Camp supplies what might be called "The Motorist's Manual of Exercises" at the conclusion of his recent article in "Motor Life." He begins with some general considerations.

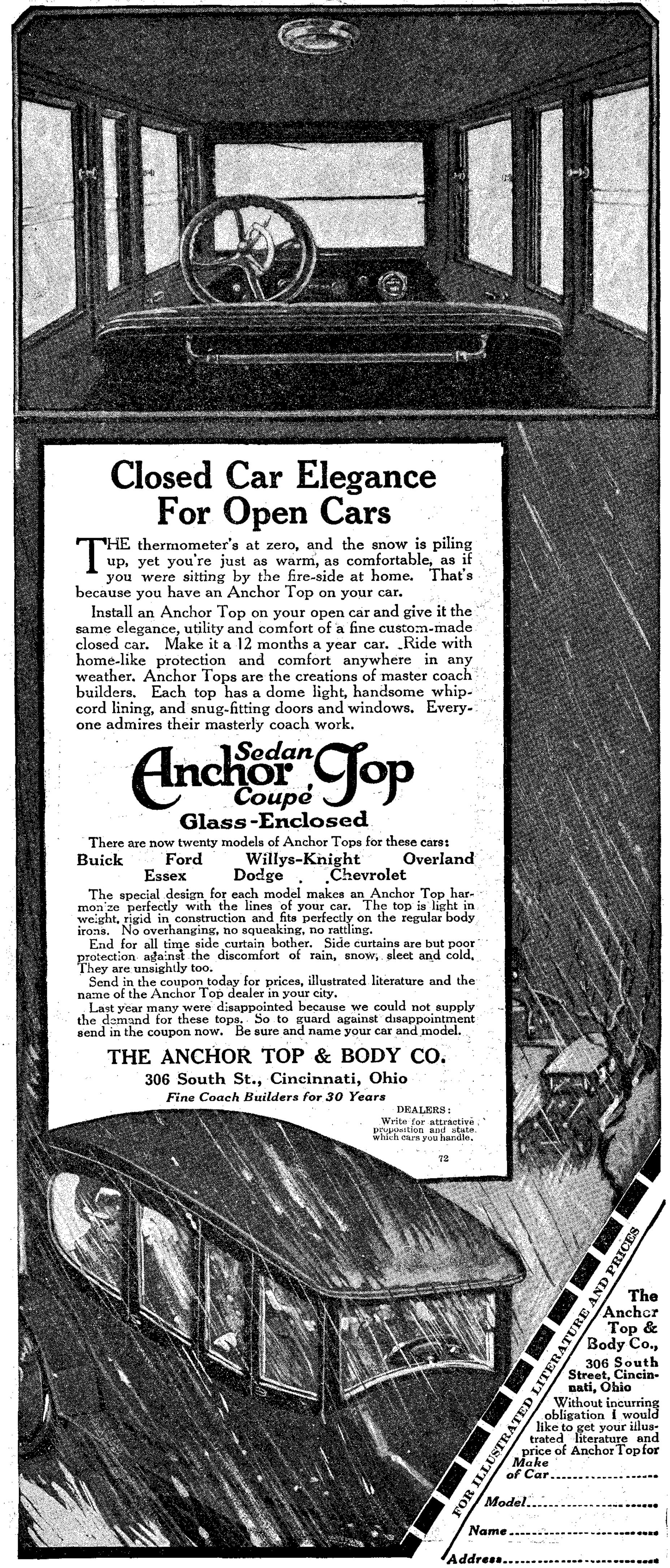
I have been much interested in the effect that civilization and its comforts have upon the physique and general good health of a people. We realize that we have certainly drifted far from the habits of primitive man. It is undoubtedly true that Nature meant us to earn our bread by the sweat of our brows and that she will exact some penalty, or force us to make some compensation just as far as we depart from that basic principle. We must, therefore, in some measure make up. Every pressure is unfortunately along the other way. It is so much easier to ride than walk, so much quicker, and apparently so much more attractive to earn a daily living by the use of the brain than of the muscles that the temptation is all along the wrong way. Some have tried to frighten us into the belief that, because we are using the motor-car, our legs in the course of a few generations will become useless members and Nature will drop them off. But here comes in a fact that we have discovered in the last few years, namely, that no matter how sedentary a life a man leads, his legs and arms get considerable exercise, in fact, more than other portions of his body.

If the trunk gets enough exercise, is rendered supple, and the lungs, heart and stomach given freedom by a good chest, a man or woman usually is in good health. A motorist particularly needs these muscle-stretching exercises for the body.

Now suppose we observe for a moment what the driver of a motor-car does by way of exercise. In the first place, the general incidents of an automobile drive are such that, as already mentioned, the driver may have to put on a tire, he may be obliged to work on his car; he may be putting up the top or taking it down. All these contribute to his getting exercise. If we entirely throw out of consideration these incidental things, we still find that his daily work, driving, for instance, gives him a considerable amount of exercise in the way of the use of his hands and arms. Then, too, he is using his foot on his accelerator, on his brakes, and he is using hand and arm, legs and feet also pretty strongly when he jams on the brakes; even the getting in and out of the car gives some added exercise. And remember, too, that a rough road is by no means an unmixed evil, for the bumping is, like horse-back exercise, good for the liver. But the great attribute and assistance to the motorist's health is the fresh air and sunshine. These are two of the finest health-giving agencies in the world, and the motorist is getting the benefit of these at all times.

"It is true, that there is little about motoring that exercises the heart," says Mr. Camp, apparently forgetting the business of "pumping up," or perhaps taking it for granted that all tires nowadays are filled either by power airpumps, or with "free air." Consequently, he advises:

[illegible] in other



Closed Car Elegance For Open Cars

THE thermometer's at zero, and the snow is piling up, yet you're just as warm, as comfortable, as if you were sitting by the fire-side at home. That's because you have an Anchor Top on your car.

Install an Anchor Top on your open car and give it the same elegance, utility and comfort of a fine custom-made closed car. Make it a 12 months a year car. Ride with home-like protection and comfort anywhere in any weather. Anchor Tops are the creations of master coach builders. Each top has a dome light, handsome whip-cord lining, and snug-fitting doors and windows. Every-one admires their masterly coach work.

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There are now twenty models of Anchor Tops for these cars:
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The special design for each model makes an Anchor Top harmonize perfectly with the lines of your car. The top is light in weight, rigid in construction and fits perfectly on the regular body irons. No overhanging, no squeaking, no rattling.

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Last year many were disappointed because we could not supply the demand for these tops. So to guard against disappointment send in the coupon now. Be sure and name your car and model.

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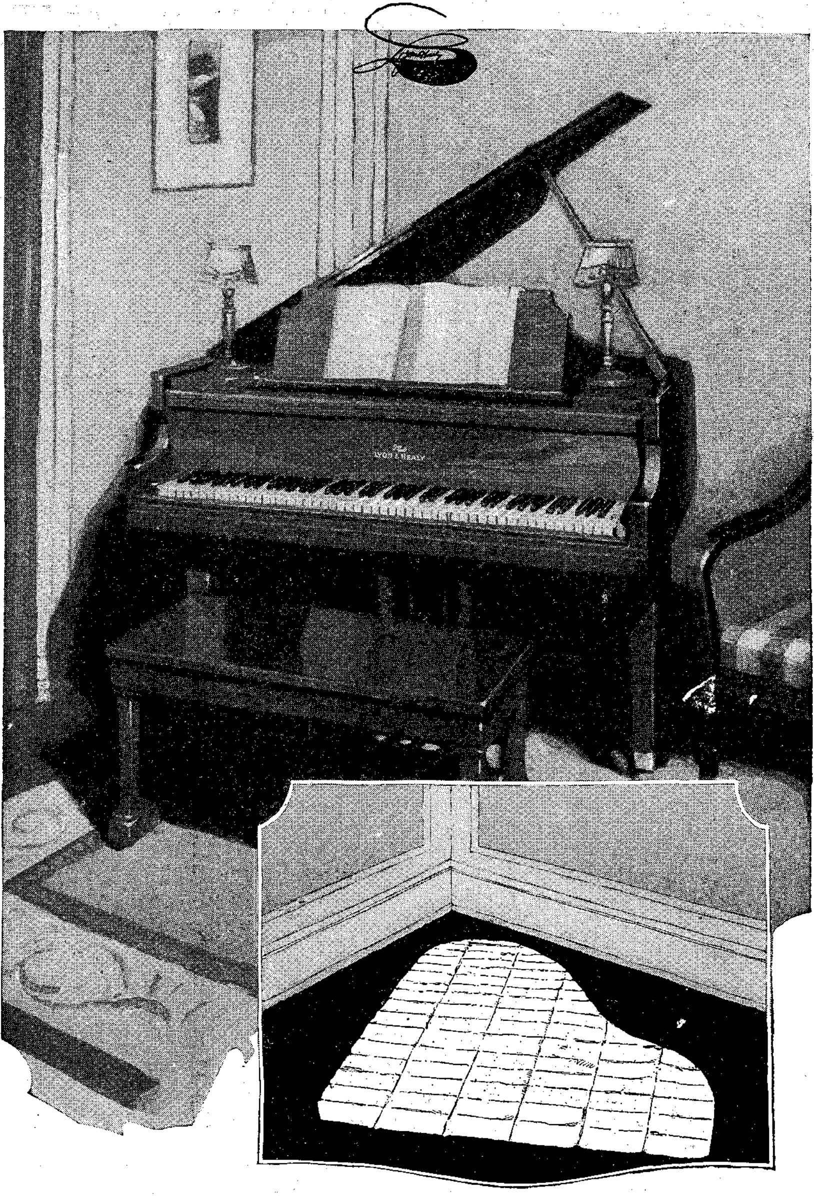

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To help you realize how the Lyon & Healy Apartment Grand Piano will look in your home—to show you exactly how little space you will need for it—Lyon & Healy have prepared the floor pattern pictured above. Send for this pattern today—and when it comes, place it in your living room, which you have always thought too small for anything but an upright! You will be delightfully surprised. Write to 57-90 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.

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forms of exercise -- if youthful, in the form of games, tennis and the like; if in middle life, in the shape of golf. In fact, this latter lends itself and matches up particularly well with motoring, for the man may drive his car through the country, stopping off for afternoon golf or playing his golf in the morning and motoring in the afternoon.

Thus the motorist, if he be a sportsman, and one finds that almost every motorist belongs to that class, has between his fresh air and sunshine, his pleasurable and constantly changing vista of sight-seeing, his interest and absorbing attention to his driving, and finally his play hours, whether spent on courts, on links, or elsewhere, practically all the ingredients delivered to him of which to make the elixir of life.

Many a motorist has asked me what form of exercise he should take to ward off some of the ills that may come from his indulgence of that very happy appetite of his fostered by this open air program. Others have found a slight tendency to decreased chest measurement at the same time that they are letting out a link in the belt.

The principle of suitable selection of exercise is of prime importance to the individual motorist. An immense number of possible movements, either because of their direct injuriousness or because of the lack of direct usefulness, must be weeded out.

We should go slow and not encourage exercises tending to develop abnormal volume and strength of muscle. The motorist does not need these, and unnecessarily large muscles sap the energy of the individual. They direct to themselves an undue share of the nutriment, leaving less to carry on the functions of other organs of the body.

The motorist has the benefit of fresh air and sunshine in unlimited quantities. He has other sports and pleasures. Exercise for the men we have to consider is therefore primarily for the hygienic purpose of creating correct habits of posture and movement in order that vigor may be maintained at the highest possible level, and of preventing the evils of any one-sided activity or too great confinement in a sitting position.

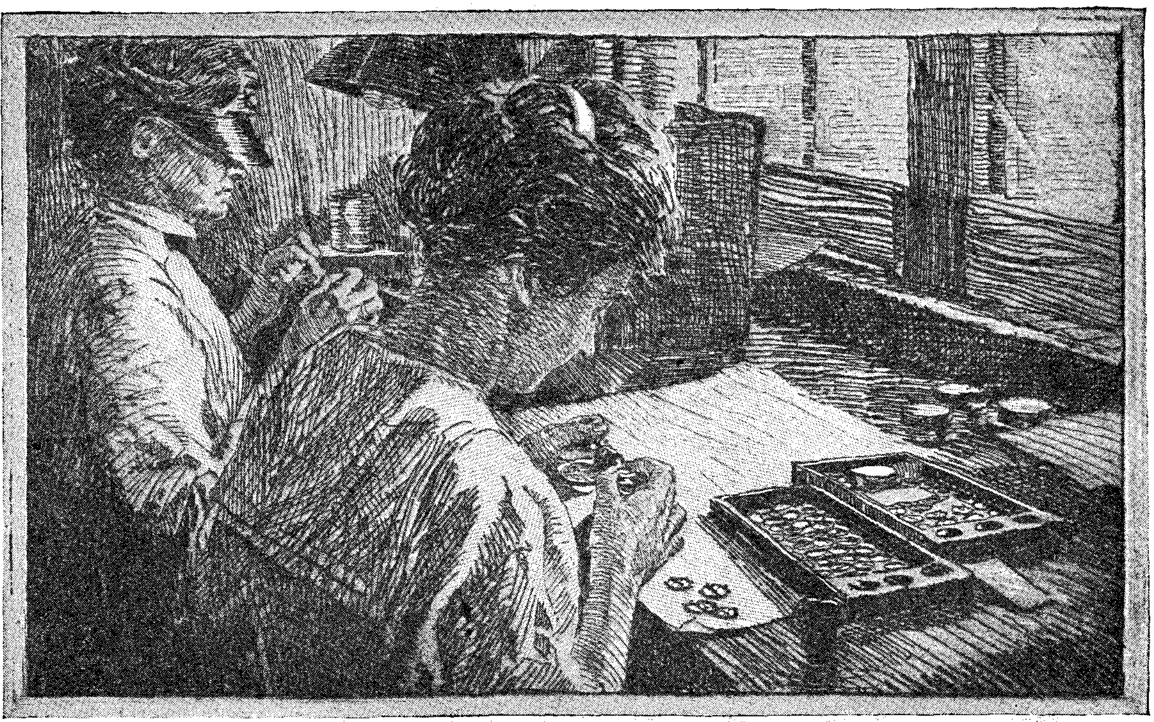
Among these exercises may well be classified those that supple the trunk, bending and inclining the body sideways and twisting. At the same time that they strengthen the abdomen they are most important in maintaining and increasing the mobility of the thorax. Then there are certain breathing exercises for the enlargement of the chest which cause the ascent of the abdominal viscera by an increase in the thoracic aspiration, and, the ribs being lifted, the abdominal wall itself is made to serve in its natural role as a support for the viscera, but it needs also strengthening.

We also secure a permanent enlargement of the thoracic cage, for the motorist sometimes acquires a stooping position.

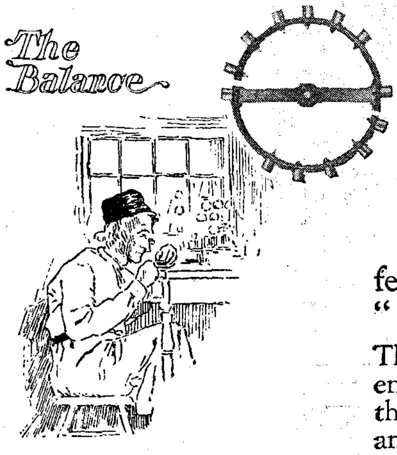
Mr. Camp appends a series of six exercises to cover the requirements of any and all motorists--or nearly anybody else, it might appear. A sample exercise, one called "The Grind," goes as follows:

Raise arms sideways to horizontal position: turn the palms upward and force the arms back as far as possible; while in this position, count slowly

WALTHAM THE SCIENTIFICALLY BUILT WATCH



AND THE FOREIGN BUILT WATCH



To Instruct and Protect You in Buying Your Watch

WE are all subject to temperature. There is a physical response to heat or cold. There is an expansion or contraction of the body's tissues which produces a distinct feeling. Thus we say, "The heat is 'melting' me" or "The cold is 'shriveling' me."

The balance wheel of a watch automatically allows for the difference in temperature that your watch may be subject to. In fact, the balance wheel is to a watch what a pendulum is to a clock—an automatic governor.

Owing to the expansion and contraction of metal, which, under heat or cold, would increase or decrease the diameter of the balance wheel, thereby affecting the number of time-keeping vibrations per second, the Waltham balance wheel is made of specially treated steel and brass, fused together and rolled under high pressure to produce the necessary temper after fusing.

Thus the Waltham balance wheel responds to varying heat or cold more readily than the balance in the foreign built watch, which is apt to be too soft and lacking in temper to keep perfect time or to be easily repaired.

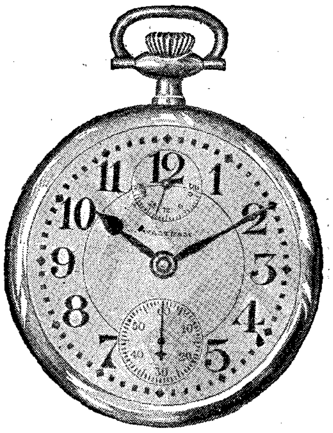
In the making of this standardized Waltham balance wheel there are thirteen master stages and about six hundred detail operations.

The foreign watch balance wheel lacks the standardized uniformity in the fusing and rolling of the metals, so necessary to the time-keeping performance of the watch, which can only be produced by the specialized machinery developed at the Waltham shops.

One of the many reasons why the world's leading horologists came to Waltham for time was because they appreciated these scientific facts in Waltham standardization.

When you purchase a Waltham watch its time-keeping qualities will not vary with heat or cold. It is a watch that is "governed" in this respect by the last word in correct metallurgy to give its balance wheel a perfect performance.

This is one more scientific reason why your watch selection should be a Waltham.



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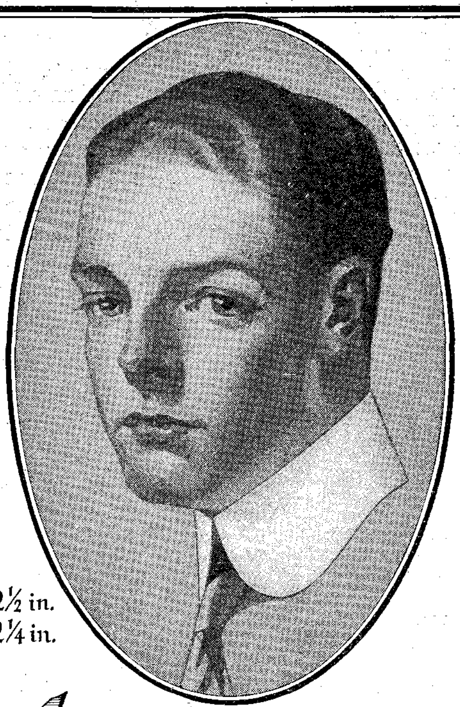

BERWICK — 2½ in.
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ARROW
form-fit
COLLARS

FOLLOW THE ARROW AND
YOU FOLLOW THE STYLE

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from one to ten, and at each count describe a complete circle about 12 inches in diameter, the arms remaining stiff, and pivoting from the shoulders. Then reverse the direction of the circle, and do another ten of them.

BRITISH PLANS FOR REHABILITATING THE HOLY LAND

ONCE MORE PALESTINE may become a land "flowing with milk and honey," just as in the days of Moses and Joshua, if British plans for the rehabilitation of the country succeed. Writing from Jerusalem to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat", Clair Price, staff correspondent, states that one of the most important tasks undertaken by the British in their administration of the Holy Land is a campaign for awakening the population to the industrial possibilities of the country. The same possibilities are present in Palestine, we are told, as those which enabled British enterprise to work an almost miraculous transformation in Egypt. As are Egypt's, so are Palestine's main resources agricultural. At present the area of its arable land is 2,065 square miles, of which it is said not much more than a half is under cultivation. The arable area may be materially increased with irrigation,says Mr. Price, and plans for an extensive irrigation project are now under consideration. A start has been made in the agricultural revival of the country by the planting of 100,000 timber trees and 90,000 fruit trees, the scheme being to convert the areas of rocky hillsides between the coastal plain and the Jordan into a forest. We read:

"Much of these areas is sheer rock, but pockets of soil are being utilized for the planting of adapted trees. Eucalyptus,oak, Australian wattle, carob, Aleppo pine, cypress and cassia are being used mainly. Nursery gardens have been established at Gaza, Beersheba, Haifa and in the yard of the Syrian Orphanage at Jerusalem, formerly the German institution known as Dr.Schneller's Orphanage. These are at present comparatively small nurseries and are not comparable with the great nurseries at Kew in London,at Gaza near Cairo, or at Alexandria. As fast as money becomes available, however, they are to be attended. They are still in the experimental stage, for the work of afforestation in Palestine is one of the largest items in any agricultural program for the country. The country has been almost denuded of trees during the war, and intelligent afforestation has never before been attempted here.

"As an experimental center, a large forest reserve has been established in the vicinity of Beit el-Jemel,which includes the monastery of Beit el-Jemel on the north and runs southward into Hebron Province. In the past,the hills here have been covered with Kermes oak, but practically all of them were felled during the war and at present a ragged second growth is springing up from the stumps. Acorns have been sown in the soil pockets and 200 seeds have also been planted in pots, the results to govern future methods in afforestation with this tree.

"It should be remembered that the expense of clearing land for afforestation in Palestine is prohibitive. If the surface of a steep slope is cleared of stone, the soil is washed away while the trees are still young, and if the slope is sufficiently gentle to hold the soil and the surface can be cleared of stone in moderately large plots, the land can be used more advantageously for the cultivation of grain or other crops than for timber growing. Hence the policy in afforestation work is to restrict the planting of timber trees to the slopes where the rock is not sufficiently regular to permit of terraces being made, and to places where the work of preparing the land for other crops will in all probability not be done for some time yet.

"Measures are also to be taken to revive the forests in the Mount Carmel area, back of Haifa. The oaks which composed these forests are of a species which grows much larger than the Kermes oak of the Hebron forests and the timber is quite equal in quality to that of the Kermes oak. The stumps are now producing new shoots and steps are being taken to protect the shoots from goats until such time as the new trees have established themselves.

"Apart from the Carmel and Hebron forests, the hills of Palestine are bare. As soon as practicable, however, forests are to be established and maintained on the hills around the nurseries. These nurseries are to serve not only for the propagation of timber trees, but also of fruit trees, such as olive trees, almond trees, vines and other plants suitable for the hills."

In addition to the plans being considered to improve the land, provision has also been made for the education of the fellahin, or peasantry, of the country along modern agricultural lines. During the time of the Turkish rule, we are told, agriculture in Palestine fell into almost complete decay. Hence, it would seem that there is much for the farmer of the Holy Land to learn about his line of endeavor. This education is being effected by the holding of meetings at the various towns and villages---

"Frequently these meetings are held under trees in the open air and are attended by large crowds of farmers of all ranks in Arab life, from the sheiks down. At these meetings an effort is made to discover the local needs and to put the farmers in touch with agents and firms who can supply their wants. The necessity of aerating the soil by deeper plowing and of better rotation of crops than the Arab knows is urged at these meetings and to voice their wants, one of their principal wants being the removal of the present ban on the cultivation of tobacco, which is consumed by a Turkish monopoly in Palestine. (Hashish is the only other prohibited crop in Palestine.) The formation of local agricultural societies is urged and has in many cases been effected."

The farmers of Palestine are not

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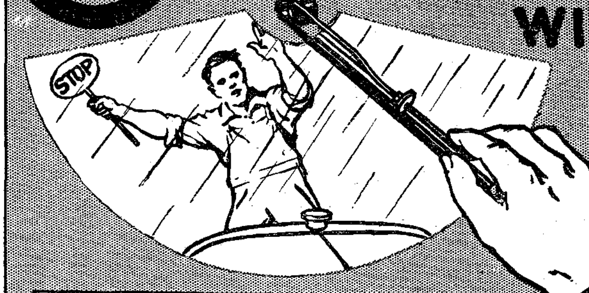

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Dealers

Your jobber can supply you.

Unseen Dangers Crouch Behind a Clouded Windshield!

Rain! Snow! Mist! Fog! *Destruction hides behind each one.* As you drive through the storm, with windshield blurred and vision confused, *what dangers lie ahead!* A collision—your own life, others' lives, dashed out in a twinkling! At the *least* a wrecked machine—at the worst a damage done that can never be repaired!

Needed all the Time

All the accidents and *the worst accidents* do not always occur in "blinding" storms. Just a moment's shower, or a fine mist—an instant's loss of sight—*and the harm is done.* No driver was ever so careful *or so lucky* as to escape forever if he persisted in driving without *clear vision in every weather.* Your turn will come if you don't prepare!

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Put an Outlook on your car and try it 20 days. Then if you are willing to part with it send it back *and your money will be returned.* All dealers are authorized by us to make this same MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE of satisfaction.

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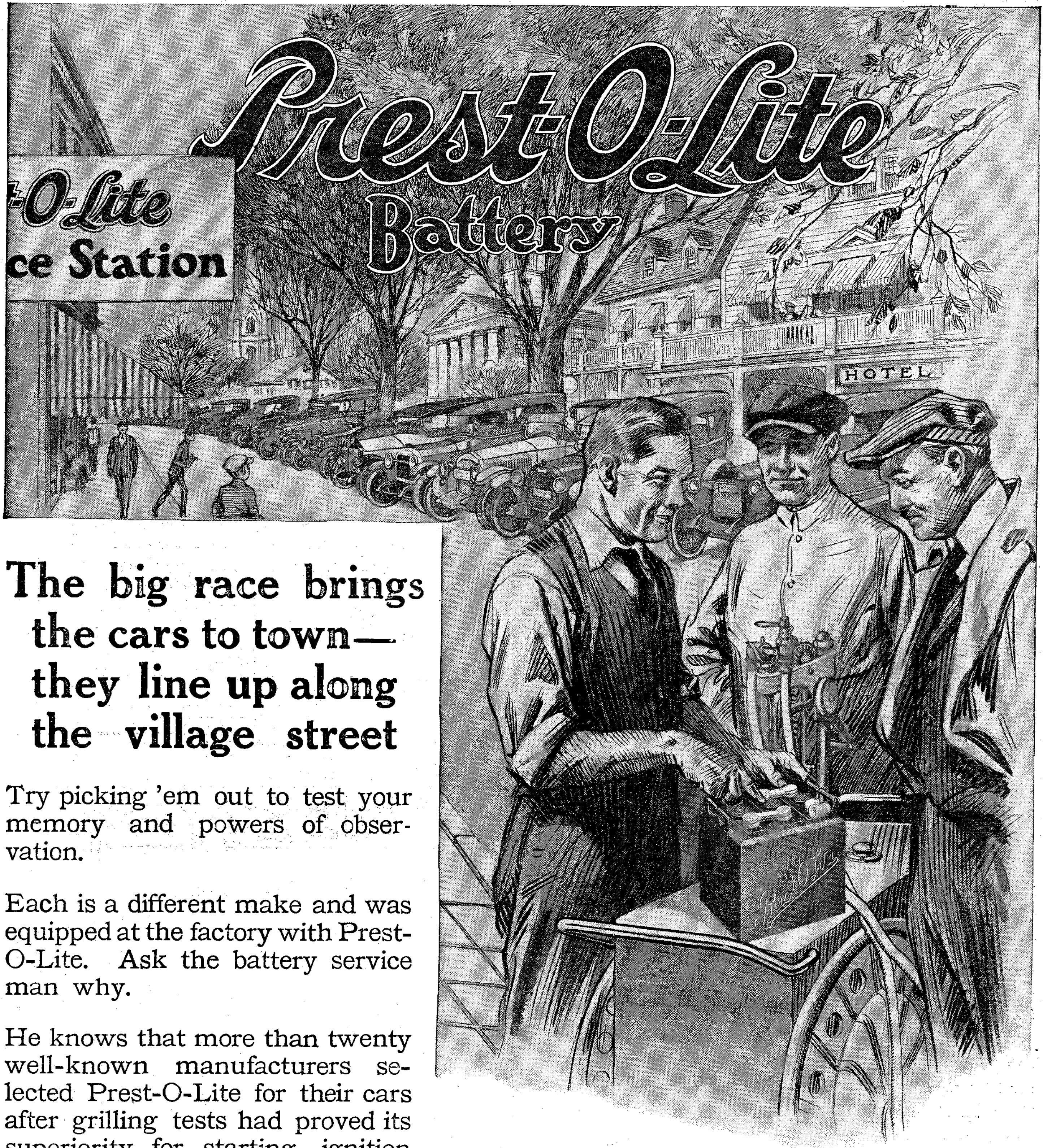
Name...

Address...



The big race brings the cars to town—they line up along the village street

Try picking 'em out to test your memory and powers of observation.

Each is a different make and was equipped at the factory with Prest-O-Lite. Ask the battery service man why.

He knows that more than twenty well-known manufacturers selected Prest-O-Lite for their cars after grilling tests had proved its superiority for starting, ignition and lighting.

He knows, too, that hundreds of thousands of motorists want Prest-O-Lite, the battery they don't have to bother about, because there are Prest-O-Lite Service Stations in over 1,000 places to keep this best of batteries at its best.

Thorough inspection, filling with distilled water and expert advice are free Prest-O-Lite privileges. No matter what car you drive there's a husky brand-new Prest-O-Lite made especially to fit it. To start your lights aglowing—your car agoing—ask the Prest-O-Lite Service Station man—he knows.

THE PREST-O-LITE COMPANY, Inc., General Offices, 30 East 42nd Street, New York
Kohl Building, San Francisco
In Canada—Prest-O-Lite Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto 508

"The fastest-growing Battery business in America"

only without knowledge of the latest farming methods, but they also lack animals and implements, and likewise the money with which to purchase them. The new rulers have therefore arranged for a system of farm loans of which we read:

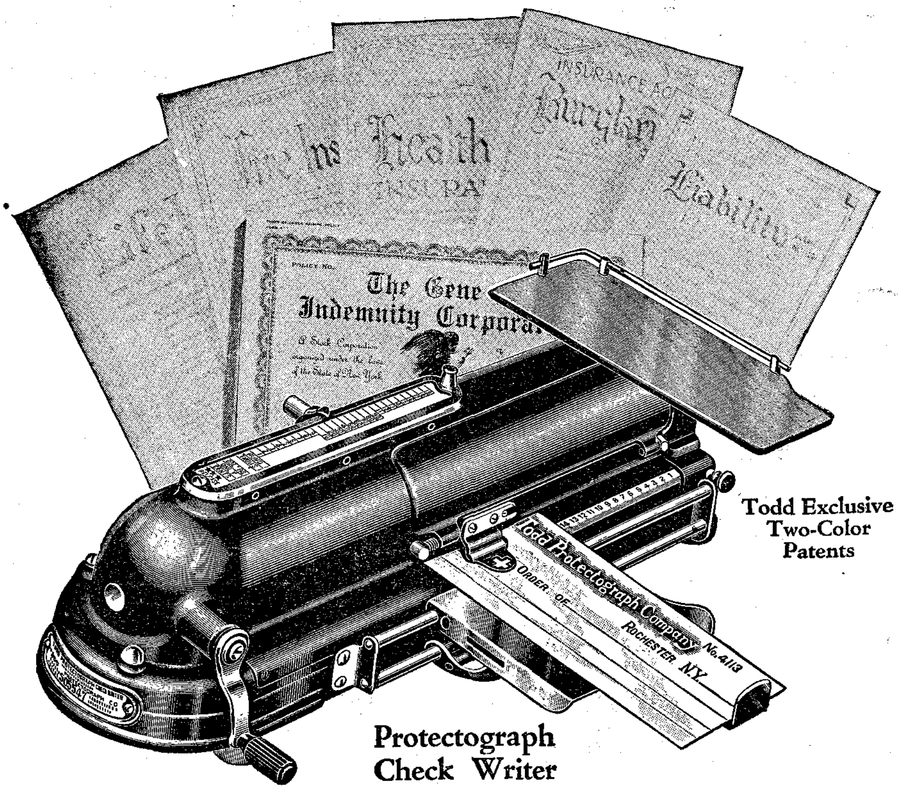
> "The sum of $2,500,000 has been set aside to be disbursed through the Anglo-Egyptian Bank in Palestine, to native farmers,whose applications for money to develop their land have received the approval of the local military Governor. These loans are payable in from one to three years and bear interest at the rate of 6 1/2 per cent. The authorities have been flooded with applications for loans of money, as well as for animals. There is a great shortage of farm animals and machinery throughout Palestine, and much of the agricultural possibilities of the country must wait on the shortage being made good.
>
> "The few binders, reapers, mowers, horse rakes, etc., which have been introduced, have been manufactured in Philadelphia, with a few made in Canada. For threshing machines and steam plows, Palestine is a virgin field. At present there are none here. The British authorities, however, look with favor on their introduction, especially along the coastal plain, where they could be purchased by villages or by some of the more important families which operate large estates."

GERMANY AND FRANCE WILL GAMBLE AWAY THEIR DEBTS

PERSONS INCLINED TO BE FEEBLY FACETIOUS regarding their finances occasionally refer to the income they derive from their debts.Apparently the governments of Germany and France can see nothing funny about a proposition of that kind, however, for we are told they are planning to raise funds to pay their sizeable war debts by a scheme involving, in effect, the capitalization of those very debts.What is proposed is a gigantic lottery, or, as a writer in the New York "Evening World" puts it, "the wildest carnival of gambling the world has ever seen...with national governments playing the role of croupier." Says this writer further:

> Germany has adopted it. Her people are to place five billions of marks on the green cloth under the supervision of the republic. Then--a turn of the wheel--and some of the players will be rich, while others will beg for bread.
>
> France, more magnificent,more daring, proposes that the stake, instead of being five billions,shall be sixty, which at normal rates of exchange would be about twelve billion American dollars.
>
> The German plan is to create ten new millionaires every year for eighty years. The French idea, to make a more dazzling spectacle, is that there shall be a new millionaire in Paris every day for two years and every week thereafter for twenty years.

As the French view it, we are told, men use both their virtues and their vices to further their own interests.


Todd Protectograph Company No. 4113
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Order of
The Great Indemnity Corpora
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Todd Check Forgery Policy
Insures All Your Other Insurance
(*Todd Pays the Premium*)

Todd Forgery Policy is an iron-clad Insurance Policy covering all forms of check fraud that affect the signer of a check.

Like all other insurance, you buy it only for protection "in case of emergency." No bigger emergency ever faces the average business man than to find his bank account suddenly and mysteriously overdrawn, his funds for current expenses wiped out, his credit impaired, because someone has tampered with his checks.

Twenty years of complete security has proven that the safe way to draw checks is with

TODD
Protectograph System

which is backed by the Todd Forgery Policy issued under the rigid Insurance Laws of New York State. Todd pays the premiums as a guarantee of its product and evidence of faith that it is Complete Protection. The System consists of (a) Protod chemical-fibre, forgery proof checks, each one registered and safeguarded like a Government bank note and (b) the Protectograph Check Writer with its famous Two-Color shredded amount line.

EXACTLY FIFTY ONE DOLLARS SIX CENTS

Written and protected in two colors exact to the penny. A complete word to each stroke of the handle.

There are 750,000 Protectographs in use, all bearing the Todd name and guarantee of satisfaction.

Mail this coupon for a book showing exactly how business men are swindled. Written in State Prison by a famous check-raiser. This "Scratcher" book is *confidential*, for responsible business men only, so be sure to enclose your letterhead with the coupon.

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO.
(Established 1899)
World's Largest Makers of Checks and Check-Protecting Devices. Sales and Service Branches in 100 cities throughout the World.
1143 University Avenue, Rochester, N. Y.

***"Scratcher"* The Forger**
His Book
(Written in State Prison)

FREE, please send the "Scratcher" book by a famous forger, describing the temptations of unprotected checks.

Name ____________________
(enclose your business card or letter head)

TODD PROTECTOGRAPH CO.,
1143 University Ave., Rochester, N.Y. L D 11-19

Advise With an Oneida Expert Analyst on Your Haulage Needs

Thorough practical analysis, expert, impartial advice on your haulage needs—that is an important part of ONEIDA SERVICE.

Manufacturing a complete line of Oneida Motor Trucks—both Electric and Gasoline types—our Haulage Analyst carefully recommends the type of motor truck best suited to your business, whether it be for long or short hauls.

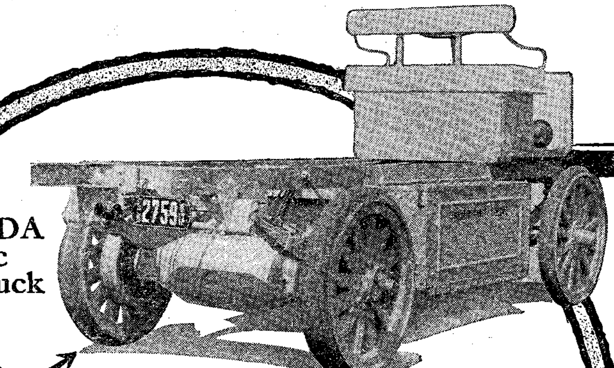
Oneida Motor Trucks possess exclusive features which make them distinctive. Men who know motor trucks best, appreciate ONEIDA QUALITY most.

See the Oneida Dealer in your city or write for Complete Information.

Oneida Motor Truck Co., Green Bay, Wis., U. S. A.

Dealers
We invite inquiries from well established dealers. Some territory still unassigned.

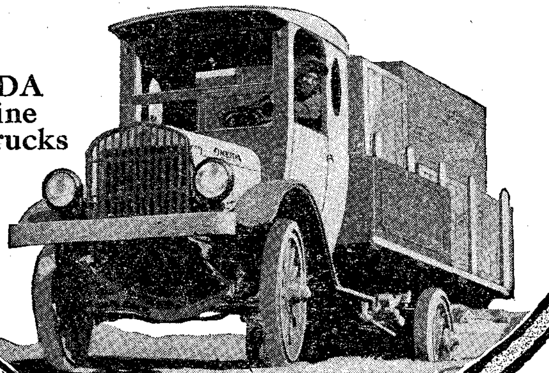
ONEIDA MOTOR TRUCK CO. ONEIDA GREEN BAY WIS. U.S.A.



ONEIDA Electric Motor Truck

The Oneida Drive

From motor to rear wheels—Oneida patented straight line drive unit. Enclosed entirely in rear axle housing. Mounted on annular ball bearings. Full floating axle type. Easily accessible. All working parts encased in water, dirt and dust-proof compartment



ONEIDA Gasoline Motor Trucks

ONEIDA
(PRONOUNCED O-NY-DA)
Gasoline–Electric
MOTOR TRUCKS
"Uncommon Carriers"
1 to 5 Ton

Why shouldn't governments do the same? Their virtues inspired them to fight and win. Why should they not utilize one of their vices to pay the costs? The French are said to be tired of the conservative plan by which the war was financed, which yielded them a small interest on the amounts they loaned the Government. According to the "World" writer, they say now:

"We don't want a few pennies. We want to be rich---or else poorer than we are. We want a chance in a thousand to live in luxury, and to get that chance we are willing to take the other 999 chances of going deeper into poverty. We are wearing worn out shoes now. We wish to go barefoot or ride in automobiles."

And the governments acquiesce. Money must be raised, and if the people are no longer willing to invest it for slow but sure interest--- well, let them gamble.

It will be a fascinating show, even for the losers, and those who lose to-day will hope to win to-morrow or next month or next year,if they can survive.

The tickets in France are to cost $100 each, and there are to be one hundred and twenty millions of them. Nominally they are loans to the Government, but since they run for twenty years without interest, it is readily seen that the holder must either win in the lottery or lose all his money. For the interest on $100 for twenty years at five per cent. is $100---even without any compounding.

But the French, in spite of their famous love of thrift, their "bas de laine" economy, are eager for the new adventure, so eager that the professional gamblers at Monte Carlo foresee the ruin of their comparatively "piker" games by the competition of the Government.

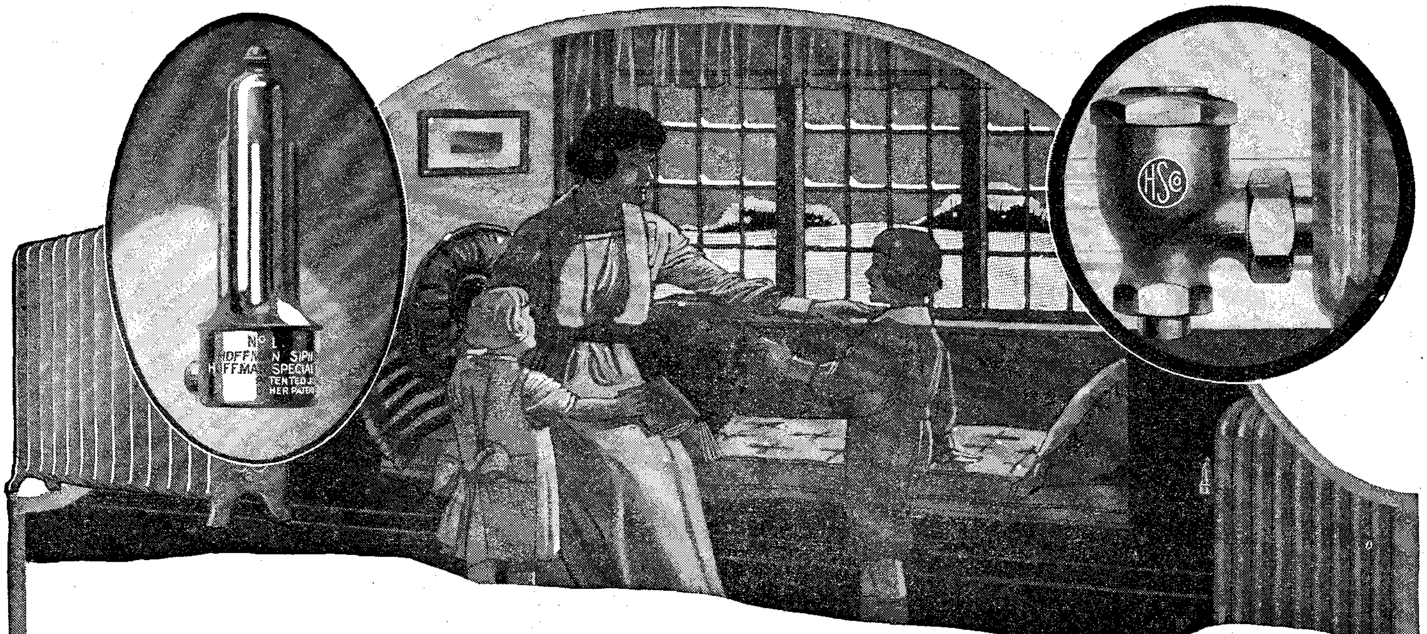
The little "midinette" who shares her lunch with the pigeons in the Garden of the Tuileries to-day, to-morrow may have her own car and her chauffeur and her box at the opera.

The French love a possibility like that. They love fairy stories that come true.

But they also hope that vast quantities of the coupons will be bought by foreigners, by rich Americans in Paris, so that the inevitable private losses shall not all be borne in France.

As might be expected from an efficient and circumspect party like the German, the latter is going at his gambling in a less headlong manner than the Frenchman. It seems that he is "carefully reckless," and when he bets his last dollar, "he bets it in two parts." As we read:

The German nation does not go in for a twenty-year skyrocket of gambling. He prefers to gamble more soberly--- and keep it up for eighty years. He takes his alcohol in beer, not in the eau-de-vie of the volatile French. He does not want to look in his newspaper every morning for two years for the photograph of a new millionaire---even tho on any morning of the year the picture might be his own. Ten times a year is enough for him---offering about all the excitement he thinks he can stand. If he does not find himself rich this



Coal Saving, Red Hot Radiators

Experts agree that steam heat can be a flexible heat-supplying, noiseless, leakless system calling for no adjustment—extracting the last unit of heat from every lump of coal burned. But you, perhaps, experience just the opposite—putting up with little or no heat — "bangy," noisy pipes and hissing, leaky radiators—burning nearly double the amount of costly coal in a season you had figured on. There's a big difference between promise and performance.

Good architects and heating contractors learned that steam can only be a perfect heat if the air venting valve is perfect. That is why they demand and get only the best—Hoffman Valves.

Whether you own an office building, factory, twenty-room country place or a seven-room cottage, Hoffman Valves will remove your steam-heat waste and discomfort because they positively distinguish between air, water and steam and do it automatically. This means—real heat where it belongs—in the radiator—at low steam pressure.

HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

Hoffman Valves stay open to vent all the air in a radiator or system automatically and the instant the steam arrives shut up tight to keep it there. There's no bothersome tinkering to try and stop hissing steam. Hoffman Valves are built and adjusted at the factory under the severest tests, then sealed so that no one can tamper with that adjustment.

Any good Architect or Heating Contractor knows all about and recommends Hoffman Valves. They can be obtained through heating and plumbing supply houses or your own heating contractor. There is a special Hoffman Valve For Every Type of Steam System.

The No. 8 Hoffman Return Line Valve (As shown on the right) is for vapor, vapor vacuum, modulating or vacuum systems.

The No. 1 Syphon Hoffman Valve (as illustrated on the left) is for use in single pipe systems. If yours is that kind, send for one valve—it costs $1.90 parcel post, prepaid. Try it on one radiator. Your heating contractor can then Hoffman-equip your entire home.

No Pounding

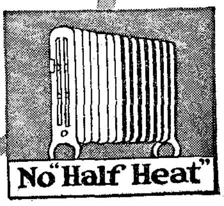
Send to our New York Office for our booklet "More Heat from Less Coal." It explains in a non-technical way how steam systems should operate, the reason for their faults and how to cure them.

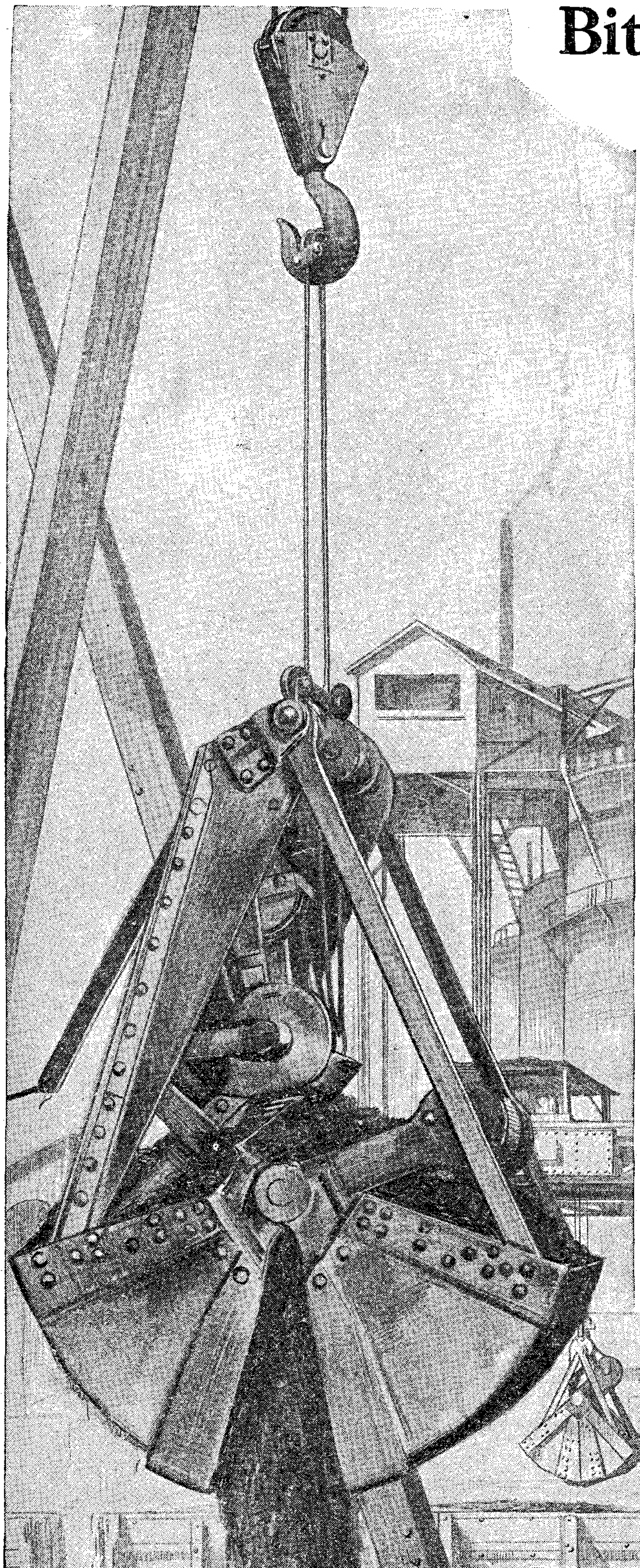
HOFFMAN SPECIALTY COMPANY, Inc., 512 Fifth Ave., New York

Los Angeles
215 W. Seventh
Street

Chicago
130 N. Wells
Street

An unqualified Guarantee
The satisfactory operation of Hoffman Valves is guaranteed for five years. If, for any reason, you are dissatisfied new valves will be furnished or your money returned, whichever you prefer—without quibbling.





Biting off what you can do

The business where orders mean more than deliveries and where personal profits outweigh public benefits has a weak foundation and a stunted growth.

The business that serves *thrives.*

Blaw-Knox Company accepts orders only when it can deliver a saving in time, money or equipment with its product.

Blaw-Knox Company believes in its methods to the extent of first having its engineers investigate the purpose which its product is to accomplish. Then furnishing or designing the equipment which fits exactly. And finally seeing that it *does* accomplish.

When a subway, sewer, wall, warehouse, road, sidewalk or 'most any other concrete structure is to be built, Blaw-Knox Company is called on to furnish the steel forms to do it. Because they are quicker, cheaper and more accurate than wood forms.

When excavating is to be done or loose bulk material to be rehandled, Blaw-Knox Company is asked to furnish the proper bucket, because it works from whistle to whistle without a waste of time or energy.

When a transmission-line is to be erected, it is carried on Blaw-Knox towers because none has ever failed. And before a high-temperature furnace is put to work, it is equipped with Knox patented water-cooled appliances because they save men and materials, time and expense.

The steady growth, year-in and year-out, of Blaw-Knox Company is the unquestionable answer to the inquiry—*are Blaw-Knox products and service successful?*

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY, Pittsburgh

Offices in Principal Cities Export Representation

These products are built and trade-marked by Blaw-Knox Company

BLAW STEEL FORMS for all kinds of concrete construction, from sewers to subways, from sidewalks to skyscrapers.

BLAW CLAMSHELL BUCKETS and Automatic Cableway Plants for digging and handling.

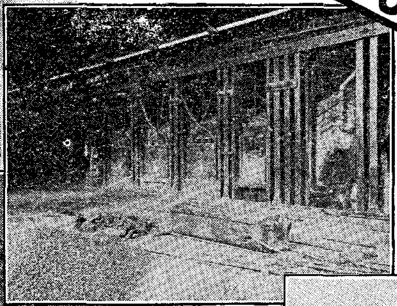
FABRICATED STEEL—Manufacturing plants, bridges, crane-runways, trusses, etc.

KNOX PATENTED WATER-COOLED APPLIANCES for open-hearth, glass, copper regenerative, and sheet and pair furnaces.

TOWERS for supporting high-tension transmission-lines.

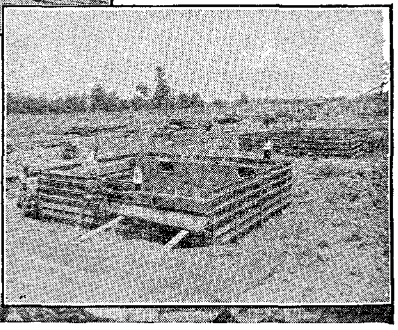
PLATE-WORK—Riveted and welded steel plate products of every description.

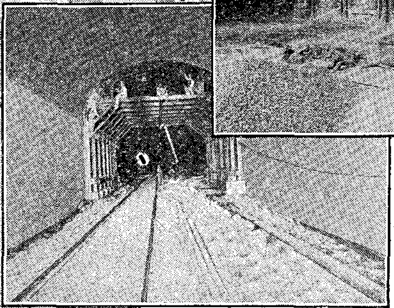
Open-Hearth Furnaces of Edgewater Steel Co., equipped with Knox Patented Water-Cooled Appliances.



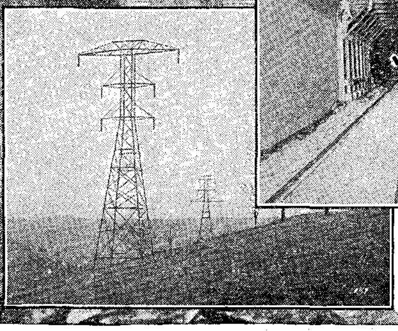
BLAW-KNOX

Blaw Light Wall Forms used in the construction of concrete foundations for houses.





Blaw Steel Forms used on the Diana Tunnel, L & N. R. R. Train Service maintained.



Steel transmission-tower line built for West Penn Power Co., carrying 130,000 volts.

BLAW-KNOX COMPANY

morning he will go about his daily work until next month and then look again.

Twice a year there will be lottery drawings in Berlin. In each drawing there will be 2,500 prizes, the total prize money each time being 25,000,000 marks. Five of the prizes will be for a million marks each. The lowest prize will be 1,000 marks.

It means that 2,500 of the players in the national game will be rewarded every six months. When your coupon is drawn the Government pays its face value and gives a prize which may be the lowest or the highest or something between.

The total prize money to be distributed in the eighty years will be 4,000,000,000 of marks.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

SWINBURNE'S LETTERS

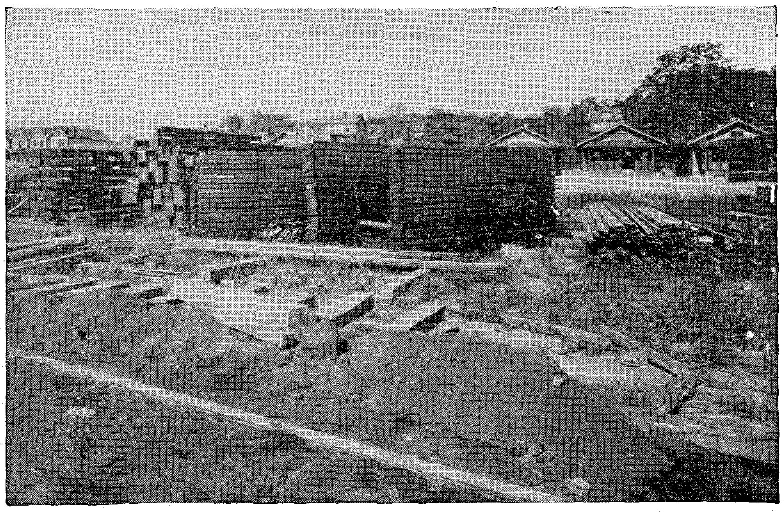
GOSSE, EDMUND, AND WISE, THOMAS JAMES (EDITORS) THE LETTERS OF ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE. 2 vols. New York: John Lane Company.

These letters, for the first time gathered together by two friends of Swinburne, measure the deep learning, the sensitive critical sense of Swinburne the book-lover, besides revealing him in the lights and shadows of his character as a man and poet. In spite of his detestation for letter-writing (and especially hand-writing), and despite the fact that his natural expression was poetry, one here sees that throughout life he was as much sought after for prose as for verse. His mind was keen for editorial appreciation. The impress is seen in his work for the "Encyclopedia Britannica," and in his essays in the English magazines.

We see Swinburne, in these letters, as the true radical that he was, strong in language where his feeling was strong, and not mincing words when he came to estimate the Victorian age, against the smugness of which he had to struggle with his pagan spirit. He was continually swearing by the "God of Tennyson." But no prejudice which was his could ever blind him to an excellence which may have belonged to his enemy. The consequence is that these letters are a running commentary on the intellectual and scholarly period between 1858 and 1909.

He was also a hero-worshiper; no one more passionately loved the Elizabethans, unless it was Charles Lamb; no one was more humble before the living than he before Hugo, Mazzini, and Landor. To these he wrote in terms of strong love and loyalty, and of them he wrote with spiritual understanding. His letters are filled with praise, appreciation, and helpfulness, and tho his blame, at times, was bitter, at other times it was mingled with a delightful humor. He could hate well, as he hated Furnivall for his Shakespearian scholarship; as he pursued Gladstone, whenever he had an opportunity. He could admire fervently, as he did the memory of Poe; he could be gracious in giving to others the work he most wanted to do himself, as when he said, "It is with no flavor of sour grapes on my tongue that I can say I would rather read Arnold on Keats than write on Keats myself."

Personal biography and letters were, to Swinburne, always under suspicion, because he was so vilified by the press; and his correspondence, often thoughtlessly worded, was many times turned against him. But there is a charming survey of his biographical matrix in a letter to Edmund Clarence Stedman,



Ready-Fabricated Steel for Ferguson Standard No. 4:
A Sawtooth Building that you can get in quick time

FERGUSON ORIGINATED STANDARD FACTORIES

Build Now!
Steel's Ready

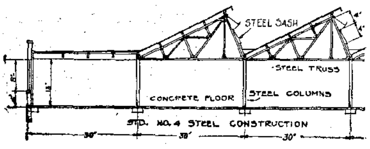
YOU needn't delay your new factory-building for lack of steel. We have the steel in stock—ready-fabricated—for quick erection of either saw-tooth or monitor-roof buildings. And your building will be a Ferguson Standard; that is to say, a well-lighted, well-ventilated and highly efficient factory-building erected in minimum time at moderate cost.

Ferguson Standard No. 4, the steel for which is shown above, is a saw-tooth building that has evenly diffused daylight over the entire floor-area.

It has steel columns thirty feet from center to center one way, and twenty feet between centers the other way.

Roof-trusses can be carried on ten-foot centers, if desired, without additional columns. Top-hung sash provide practically perfect ventilation without cross-drafts. All down-spouts for drainage are carried in column-channels inside the building—no icicles, no ice-clogged drainage, no damage-suits from falling ice.

Being a Ferguson Standard Building, this type can be expanded at any time, laterally or length-wise, with the greatest ease and at minimum cost—a good thing to remember in planning for an increasing business.



Cross-Section, Ferguson Standard No. 4

And you can buy this building under the Ferguson Fixed-Fee-Limited-Cost Contract, which limits both the maximum cost and the builder's profit. If actual cost exceeds the estimated maximum, the builder alone loses. If actual cost is less than the estimated maximum, owner and builder share alike in the savings.

Under normal conditions we can erect this building for you—any size up to 40,000 square feet—in thirty working-days. Conditions prevailing at the time you sign the order must govern. But the steel's ready now. Will you take advantage of it? Write or wire.

Harold Ferguson, *President*

The H. K. Ferguson Co.
Engineers and Builders
Cleveland, Ohio   Brantford, Ontario

Ferguson
STANDARD AND SPECIAL BUILDINGS

man, oh man! what if the cooties had been RUBBERSET, too!

120 Broadway, New York City
March 18th, 1919

Rubberset Company,
Newark, N. J.

Gentlemen:—

Mr. Eugene E. Waelden of 98 Nassau Street, this city, recently sent you a Rubberset shaving brush which I had carried with me while I was in the service, and at his suggestion I am sending you a brief history of the same.

This brush I carried in the upper right pocket of my blouse all the time I was in the army, including while I was in training at Spartanburg, S. C., and as far into France as the Verdun sector. During this time I either slept in my blouse or used it as a pillow, and the brush was in that pocket all the time.

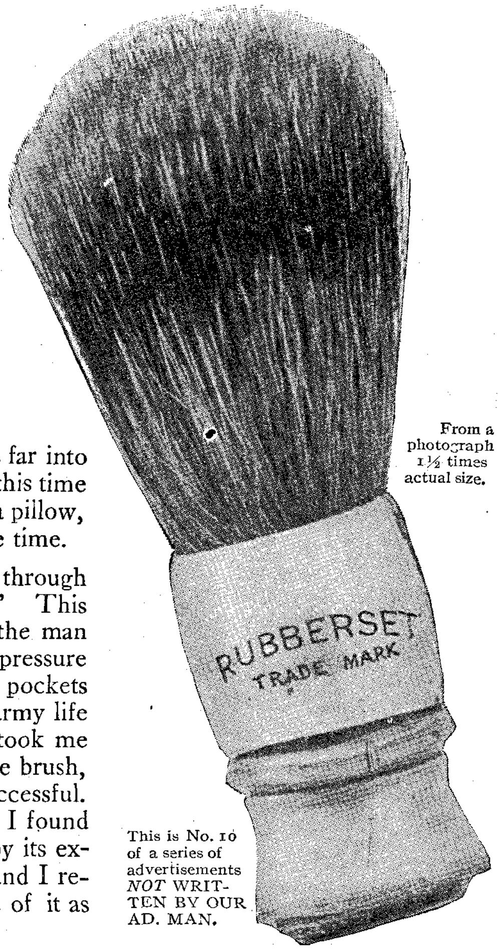
At St. Aignon, France, I went through what is known as the "Cootie Mill." This process consists of a good bath for the man while his clothes are submitted to pressure steam. In the rush I forgot the upper pockets of my blouse and the pride of my army life went through the "Cootie Mill." It took me over a day to cut the case away from the brush, but after a lot of hard work I was successful. After that I used it the same as usual. I found that it had not been hurt in the least by its experience; the hairs did not come out and I received as much pleasure from the use of it as I had before.

I consider this a remarkable piece of workmanship. I have slept on this brush and done about everything it is possible to do to a brush to spoil it, but the "Cootie Mill" was sure one dirty trick to play on a faithful friend.

It goes without saying that I am a Rubberset fan from now on.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) STANLEY SHULTZ



From a photograph 1½ times actual size.

This is No. 10 of a series of advertisements NOT WRITTEN BY OUR AD. MAN.

RUBBERSET
TRADE MARK
LATHER HAIR TOOTH BRUSHES PAINT VARNISH STUCCO
every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!

which, because of its length, can scarcely be quoted, but which considered his ancestors, and his own boyhood at Eton and Oxford. "Being bred by the sea," he declares, "I was a good cragsman, and am vain to this day of having scaled a well-known cliff on the South Coast; ever before and ever since reputed to be inaccessible." Then he adds, showing what he had to go through with his vilifiers, "perhaps I may be forgiven for referring to such puerilities, having read (in cuttings from more than one American journal) bitterly contemptuous remarks on my physical debility and puny proportions." One can account for the love of the sea shown in Swinburne's poems when reading the following passage:

"Its salt must have been in my blood before I was born. I can remember no earlier enjoyment than being held up naked in my father's arms and brandished between his hands, then shot like a stone from a sling through the air, shouting and laughing with delight; head foremost into the coming wave—which could only have been the pleasure of a very little fellow."

What refreshing glimpses of this "little fellow" the letters give—of his dreams and of his remarkable reading tastes. This infantile picture suggests Swinburne's abiding reverence for childhood, revealed in his poetry, and nowhere better emphasized than in these letters, where upon other people's children he lavished his tribute. To Gosse he once wrote:

"My best love and thanks to the sweetest and kindest of babies for its birthday attention. It is a sad fact that I have nothing as fragrant and beautiful (as a bunch of white roses) to offer in return; but how should I, being a miserable adult, have any means of acknowledging the infinite sweetness and goodness and graciousness of a baby?"

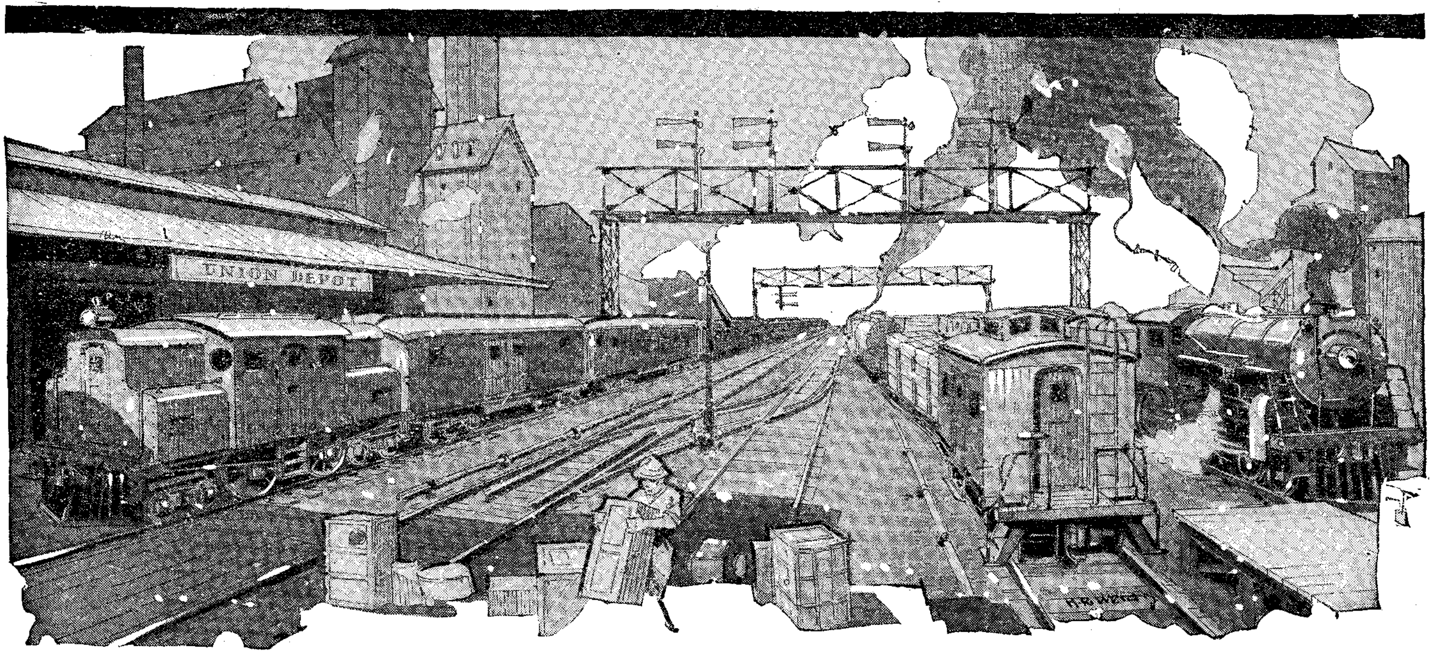
Many years later, in a note to Lady Ritchie, he writes:

"I congratulate you cordially on being a grandmother. To have a baby at hand or within reach is to belong to 'the kingdom of heaven' yourself. I met this morning on my daily walk a fair friend not yet well stricken in months, who beamed and chuckled inarticulately (being still by necessity an inarticulate poet) at sight of me from the depth of her pushwainling. (I hope you never use the barbaric word perambulator.)"

But his devotion to childhood never brought him to consent sponsoring one as godfather. Evidently he had been tendered the honor by Charles Augustus Howell, for he wrote:

"I should be delighted to make the acquaintance of the young lady you mention; but as for godfatherhood; you must remember that sponsorship is hardly in my line—unless, indeed, I might choose the 'promises and vows' to be made on the child's behalf, and in fact conduct the service myself extempore—which might hardly meet the views of the parents."

The personal in Swinburne's letters is so delicately interwoven with matters of intellectual worth that it is difficult to extract it and give it a sufficient setting. So, too, in critical affairs, his comments are so swift, so thorough, so connected with comparative estimates that one could hardly do justice to his adoration of Marlowe or Shakespeare by mere excerpts. For that



Transportation—*The New Sport for Real Boys*

If you only had a railroad of your own, or a fleet of power boats, what sport you would have! Just think of the fun being president, superintendent, despatcher, engineer and conductor on your own train or captain, mate, purser, helmsman, and engineer of your own boats.

Ives Toys make this all possible. There are fine, big Ives Trains that run by electricity. Start the powerful electric locomotive by a switch; control its speed. Stop the train and reverse it at your will. With Ives stations, switches, sidings, semaphores, culverts, tunnels, bridges and other parts you can have a complete railroad system, as elaborate as you wish. Then there are Ives Trains that are pulled by mechanical locomotives with strong motors that run a long time on one winding. Ives builds passenger and freight cars, baggage cars, coal cars—all kinds of rolling stock. They are built to last, just like regular cars.

Ives Boats are the newest and finest toys out. Made of steel and driven by screw propeller and strong, long-running motor, Steered by a regular rudder, Ives Boats speed along at a great rate for long distances on a single winding, There are twelve models and sizes, among them being an ocean liner, U. S. Merchant Marine, patrol boat, launch, motor boat, freighter and others.

Good toy stores and toy departments everywhere sell genuine Ives Toys. Be sure that the name "Ives" is on the train or boat you buy. For 4c in stamps we will send you either our booklet on boats or our folder on trains; both for 6c, The boat book contains rules of the road at sea, signals, dictionary of nautical terms and other comprehensive navigation information.

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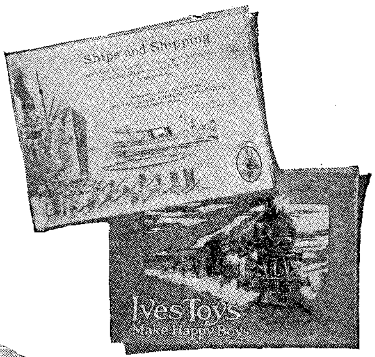

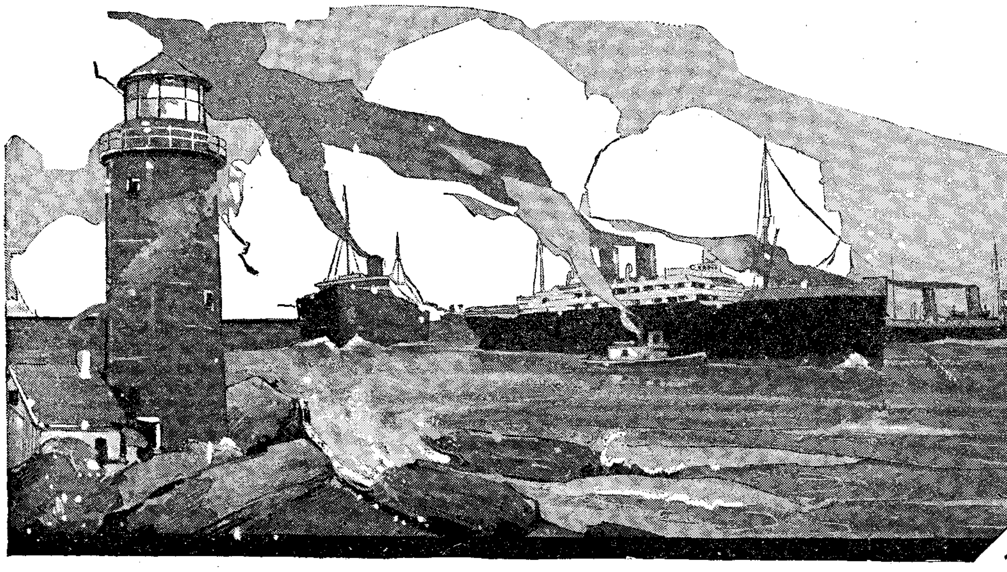

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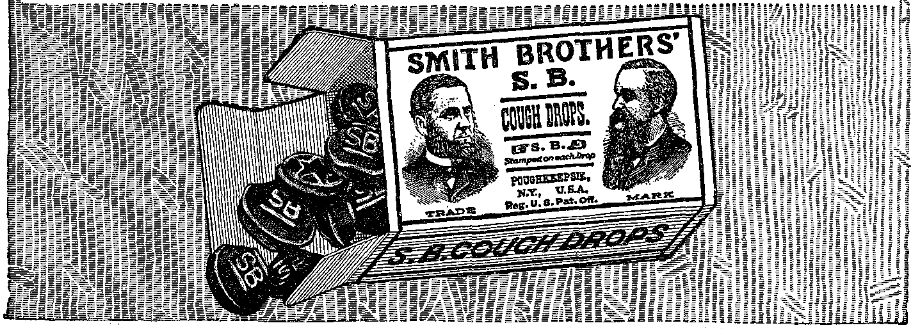

reason, it were best in the compass of this notice to accentuate only those flashes which throw light on the character of the poet. His correspondence is filled with worthy remarks on his craft, both metrical and otherwise; his marvelous memory is continually pointing out to authorities their oversights. He was able to take an external view of his own work, to the extent of analyzing it for the numberless anthologists who sought permission to use his poems in "collections." These phases glint forth continually in his correspondence.

Inasmuch as the bulk of his thought deals with purely literary interests, it were well to see what impression he had of America and American letters. For his estimate of Americans was thus tersely put when writing to Ingram, the defender of Poe. "As to the character of the Americans generally," he says, "my own impression (confirmed by experience) is that they are either delightful or detestable--the best or the worst company possible--there is no medium."

His interest in Poe was largely enhanced by the French vogue for translation of his poetry by Baudelaire and Mallarme.

"I was nearly tempted the other day," he declares, . . . "to write a rapid parallel or contrast between Hawthorne -- the half man of genius who never could carry out an idea or work it through to the full result -- and Poe, the complete man of genius (however flawed and clouded at times) who always worked out his ideas thoroughly, and made something solid, rounded, and durable of them -- not a mist wreath or a waterfall."

We are glad to learn from the editors of the two volumes that in later years Swinburne had occasion to alter his opinion of Hawthorne. Here is an outburst to Stedman, which must have surprized the New York banker-poet when he read it.

"I must say that while I appreciate (I hope) the respective excellence of Mr. Bryant's 'Thanatopsis' and of Mr. Lowell's 'Commemoration Ode,' I can not say that either of them leaves in my ear the echo of a single note of song. It is excellent good speech, but if given us as song, its first and last duty is to sing. The one is most august meditation, the other a noble expression of deep and grave patriotic feeling on a supreme national occasion; but the thing more necessary, tho it may be less noble than these, is the pulse, the fire, the passion of music--the quality of a singer, not of a solitary philosopher or a patriotic orator. Now, when Whitman is not speaking bad prose he sings, and when he sings at all he sings well. Mr. Longfellow has a pretty little pipe of his own, but surely it is very thin and reedy. Again, whatever may be Mr. Emerson's merits, to talk of his Poetry seems to me like talking of the scholarship of a child who has not learned its letters."

This stricture against Longfellow comes to light in another letter, humorously put. Writing to William Morris, Swinburne says:

"Many thanks for your beautiful little book, which I read through last night at a sitting with much interest and enjoyment. There never was such type as yours--one could read Longfellow or Tupper in such type."

In another letter to Stedman is this enlightening comment:

(Continued on page 83.)

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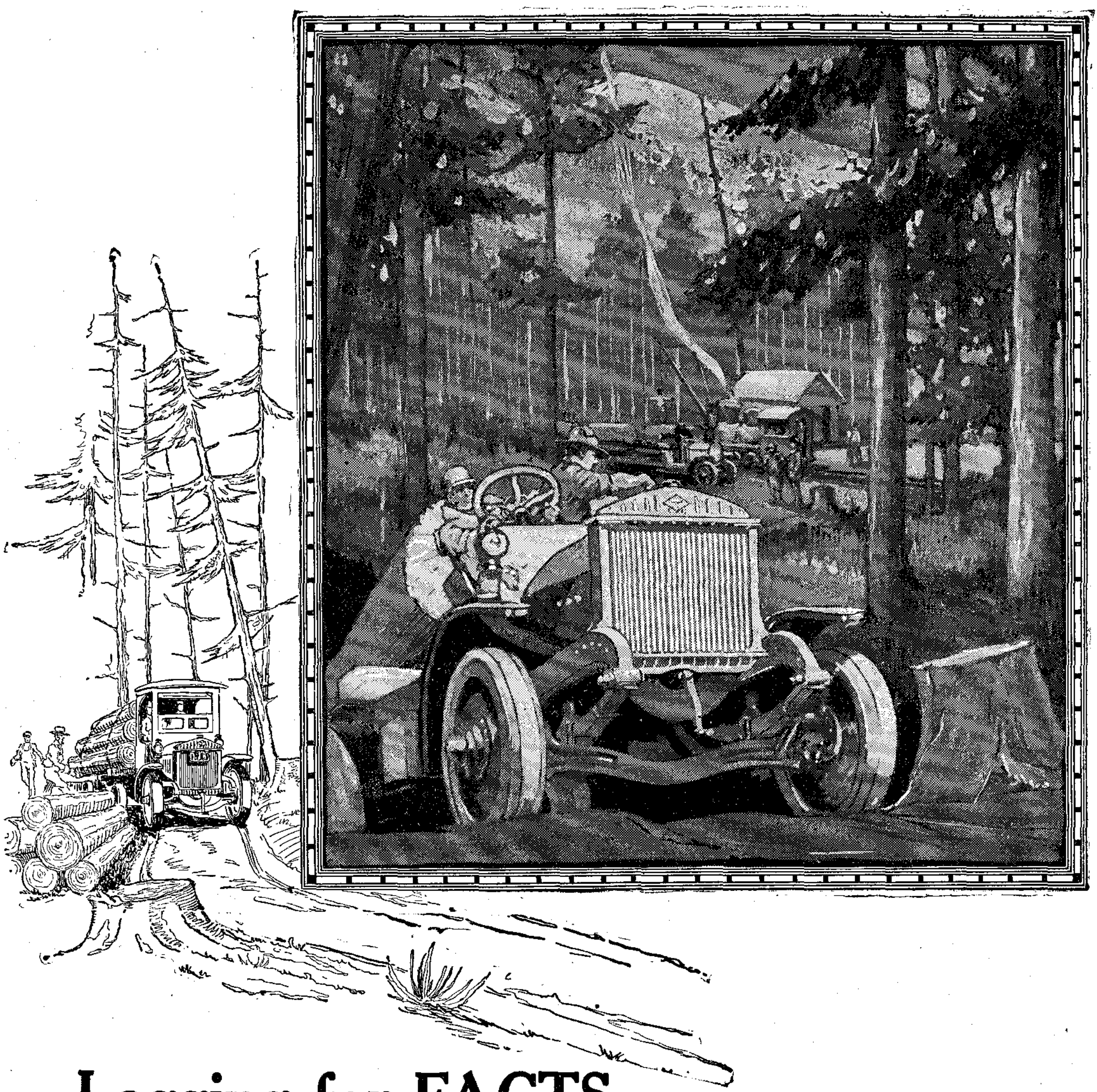

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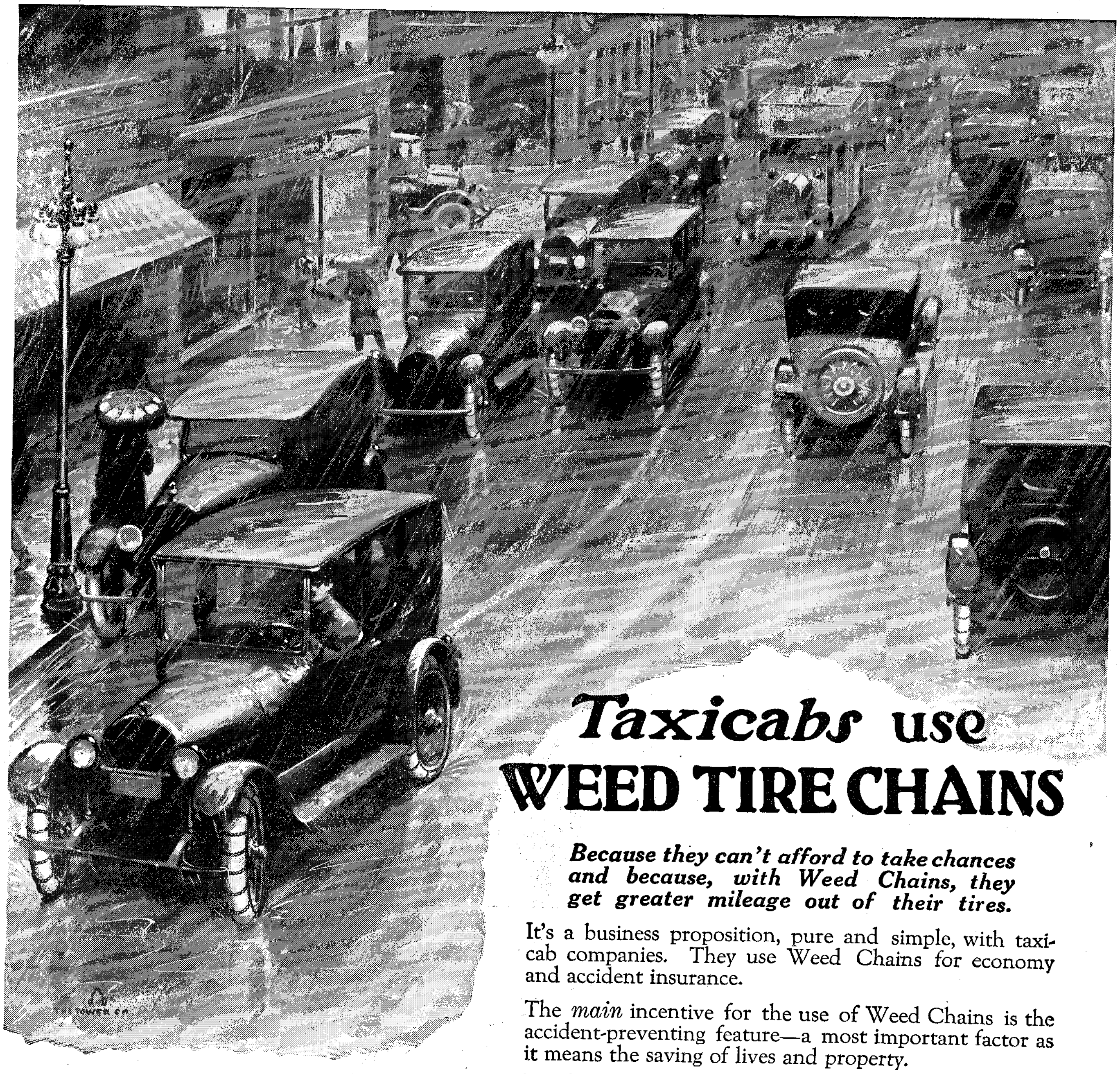
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Taxicab companies have learned from experience that *only by the use of Weed Chains* can this continuous wear on tires be prevented. Their drivers *are ordered* to put on their Weed Chains "at the first drop of rain" because of the thousands upon thousands of dollars that are thus actually saved every year in tire service and the elimination of skidding accidents. Wouldn't it be well for you to learn wisdom from the fellow who really knows?

Be as wise as the taxi driver and always put on your Weed Chains "at the first drop of rain."

Weed Chains are also made to meet the demand for an efficient traction and anti-skid device for trucks equipped with single and dual solid tires or with the very large pneumatic tires. They are so constructed that they satisfactorily meet the requirements of heavy truck service in mud, sand or snow.

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THE NAME WEED ON EVERY HOOK

"In Whittier the power and pathos and righteousness (to use a great old word which should not be left to the pulpiteers) of noble emotion would be more enjoyable and admirable if he were not so deplorably ready to put up with the first word, good or bad, that comes to hand, and to run on long after he is out of breath. For Mr. Lowell's verse when out of the Biglow costume, I could never bring myself to care at all. I believe you know my theory that nothing which can possibly be as well said in prose ought ever to be said in verse."

Swinburne's enthusiasm over Whitman's "Drum Taps" is clearly marked in a letter to Lord Houghton, tho he was never blind in his admiration to a realization of Whitman's unevenness. But his sympathy for the democracy of "Leaves of Grass" was always uppermost. Naturally in a man with such a flare of republicanism as Swinburne possest, it would be. In a letter to Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet, he remarks:

"To use the old Catholic phrase, applied to the Church on earth and the Church in heaven: the Republic militant has surely some right to the good will at least and fellow feeling of the Republic triumphant. But of all your eminent men I know none but Whitman who has said a good word for us, sent us a message of sympathy nobly conceived and worthily exprest, paid in a memorial tribute to the countless heroes and martyrs of our cause. You see, therefore, that Mr. Stedman's comparative depreciation of my 'Songs Before Sunrise,' at least his preference of my other books to this one, could not but somewhat disappoint me. For my other books are books; that one is myself."

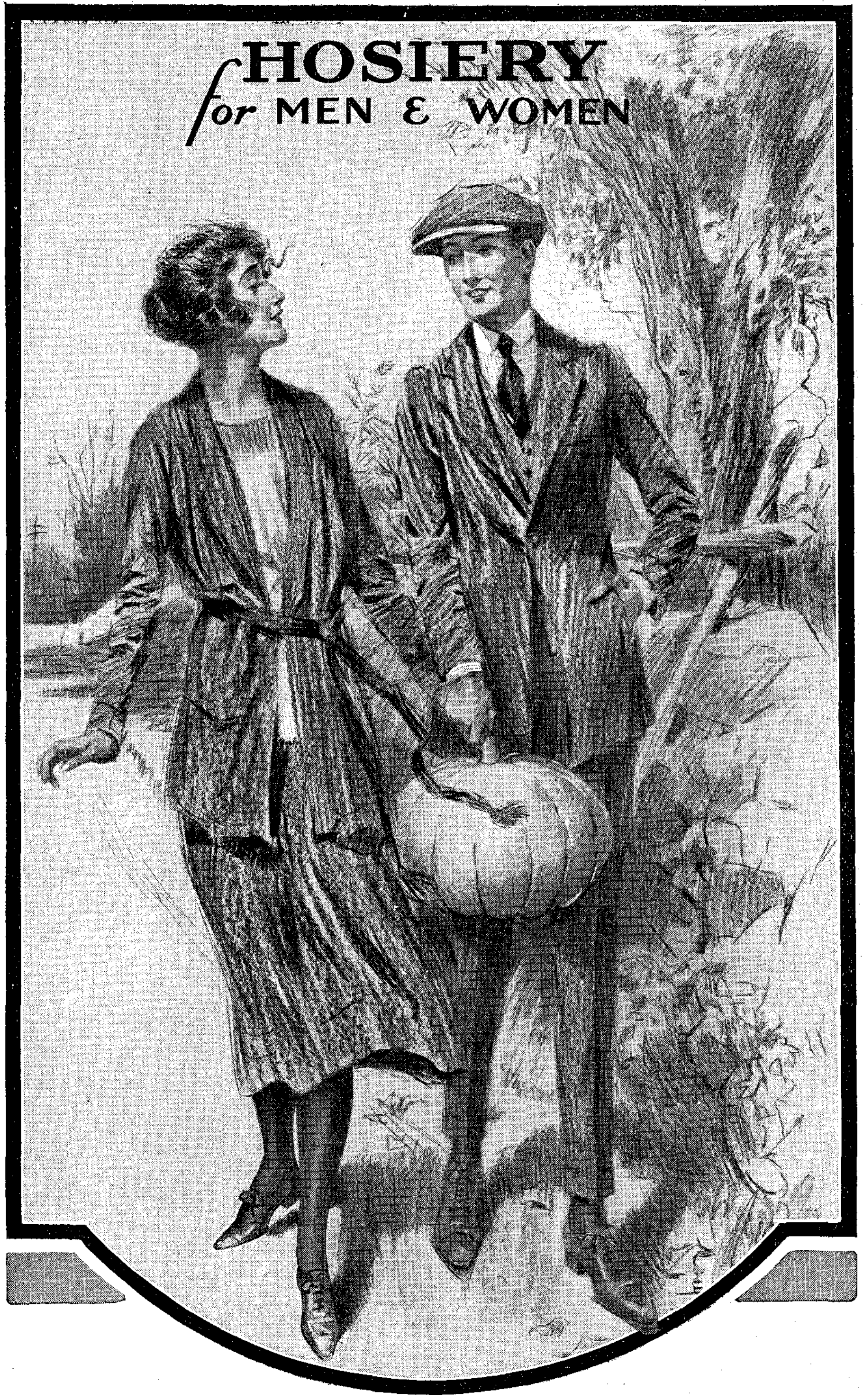
Swinburne's perspective of the history of drama, his perspective of the progress of poetry, were astounding. Young poets would do well to realize that an understanding of the traditions of the best writing in English literature does not hamper the free expression of oneself, if there is the poetic fervor to express. The present reviewer turns from these two volumes with a sense of complete wonderment at the authority of a creative genius like Swinburne. The scholar and the creative genius do not usually go together; yet no university devotee could cross swords with Swinburne without receiving a thrust that either altered his views or made him strengthen what he had. The publication of these letters is a distinct contribution, not only to the further knowledge of Swinburne, but to the development of scholarly literature in his time, with which he always had something to do, and of which he had always something worth while to say. To know Swinburne whole, one must know this delightful correspondence.

THE SLAVS AS A GREAT RACE TOO LITTLE KNOWN

RADOSAVLJEVICH, PAUL R., PH. D. WHO ARE THE SLAVS? A Contribution to Race Psychology. Two vols., 8vo, pp. 538, 601. Boston: R. G. Badger.

Only occasionally, prior to 1914, did it enter the mind of any but anthropologists that large numbers of people--whole nations, in fact--other than Russians, were Slavs. One did not stop to think, except when Balkan mutterings disturbed the peace of nations and Russia owned kinship and claimed interest in them, that Poles and Serbs and Bulgars and Montenegrins and Bohemians -- the Czecho-Slovaks and South Slavs, as

True Shape



FOR HER absolute hosiery satisfaction has been summed up in TRUE SHAPE No. 564
She likes the beautiful, silky texture—the "cross-stitch" in the garter top which prevents runs—the flare top which makes the stockings so comfy where it is often so tight and binding—its shaped and fashioned leg—the narrow, close-fitting foot—and the heels and toes of four-ply yarn.

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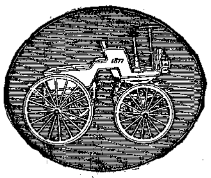

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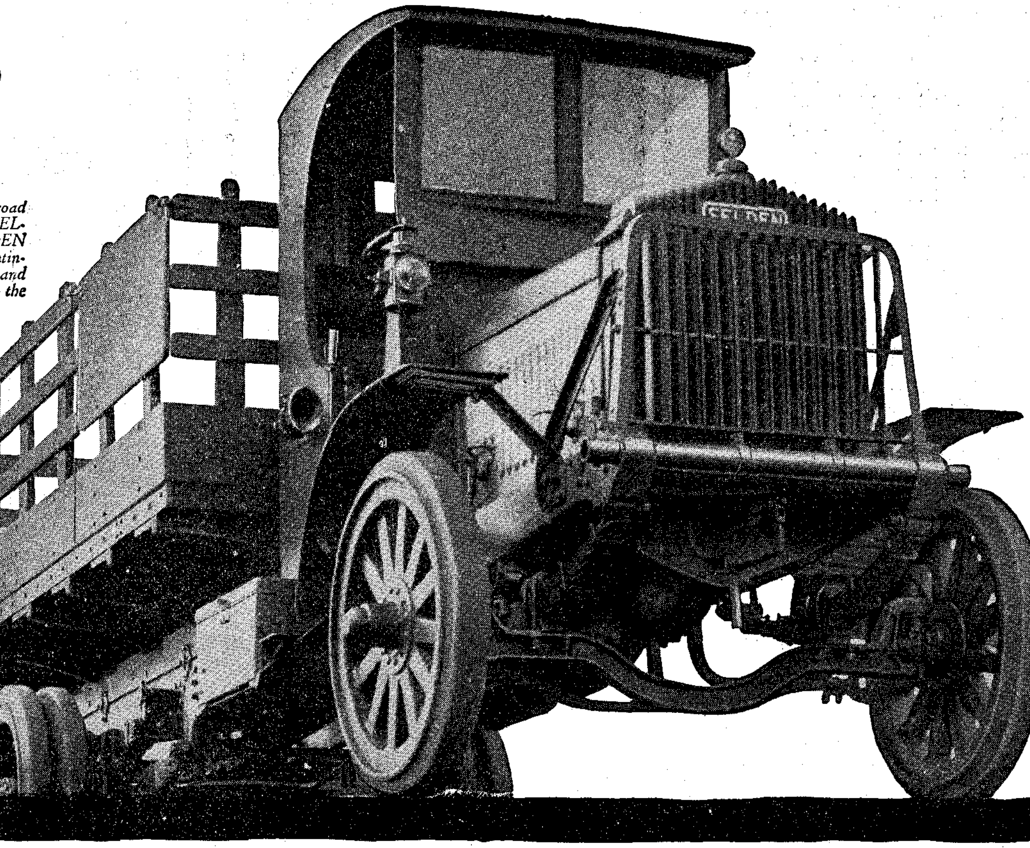

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The opinions of the fortunate possessors of this 3½ Ton Model justly designate it as a Super-Selden. All the mechanical features that have distinguished Selden Trucks since their inception in 1877—rugged construction, titanic powers of endurance, enormous motive power—are refined and intensified in this latest heavy-duty model. The new 3½ Ton Selden Truck represents Selden "IN-BUILT QUALITY" multiplied to the highest degree attainable by Selden engineers.

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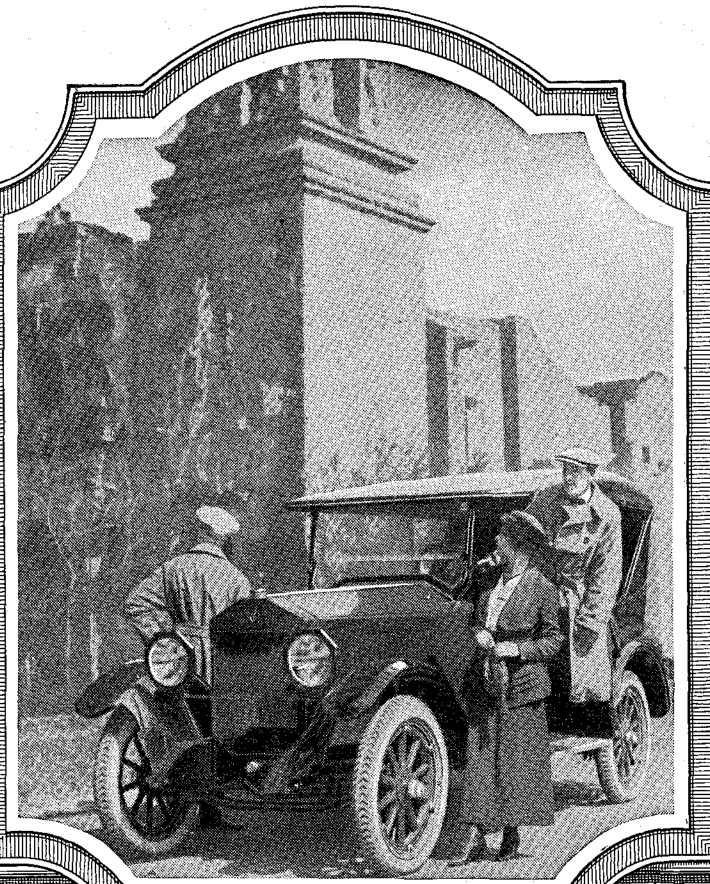
they are again emerging in history -- formed one distinct branch of the Indo-European family of peoples. In fact, only since 1918 has this fact begun to dawn on the consciousness of even the comparatively well read. The suppression of nationality was so complete, under the iron rule of Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Russia, and under the obsession of relations with the Turks, that this historic fact has burst on the knowledge of the West with almost the suddenness of a new star in the astronomer's telescope.

This newly aroused interest, sudden but compelling, takes often the form of a question that repeats or paraphrases the title of this extensive work. One is astonished to find that to this division of mankind belong such men as we are sometimes inclined to call "our own"--men like Tesla, Pupin, Hrdlicka, and Paderewski. It is revealing, then, to find that these men are only the last rank in the rear-guard of a line of Slavs who have been famous for their accomplishments and contributions to humanity's welfare, the representatives of a list whose mere catalog of names in these volumes covers fifty pages. These men have become famous in science (mathematics, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, biology, medicine), philosophy, history, economics, sociology, diplomacy, law, theology, philology, criticism, literature, psychology, pedagogy, or the arts (music, painting, sculpture, and the stage). They form a company alike formidable in numbers and noble in accomplishment.

The author of these volumes, himself a Slav, is professor in New York University. He has not aimed to give a history of the Slavic peoples, but to supply the index to their composite mind. He sees distinctions that have developed in the divisions of the race and individualizes psychologically Russian, Bulgar, Serb, Slovene, Lusatian Serb, Slovak, Czech, and Pole. He gives fourteen pages of proverbs (Russian, Serbian, Polish, Czech). He describes the intellectual cultural abilities, linguistic traits, poetic impulse, temperaments, religious traits, ethical and social-political ideals, ideas concerning women, and their trend toward political or national unity, and he deals with the Panslavic ideal and the totality of Slavic character.

In the appendices are some reprints of translations from Slavic poetry, a large body of notes to the text illustrative and explanatory, 112 pages of bibliography, a table of the Slavic alphabets (very badly printed in parts), and eighty pages of index. There is thus a large body of material presented which rewards the patient reader with a considerable degree of acquaintance with the little-known Slav. And this is important in the view of the fact that as national entities these people within the next generation are to make themselves felt as an independent economic world force.

While, as remarked above, there is no attempt to give even a sketch of Slav history, notice is taken of the defense to Europe furnished by these peoples against invasions of Turks, Huns, Tartars, and other Mongolians. And in the intellectual and religious spheres they have been pioneers. Copernicus preceded Galileo and Kepler; Huss came before Luther; Comenius before Pestalozzi. A strong trend toward democracy is claimed, and to them peace has always been more agreeable than war, while, if the peace of the world is again menaced by Teuton aggression, the author sees a great bulwark in the ideal of Panslavic unity.



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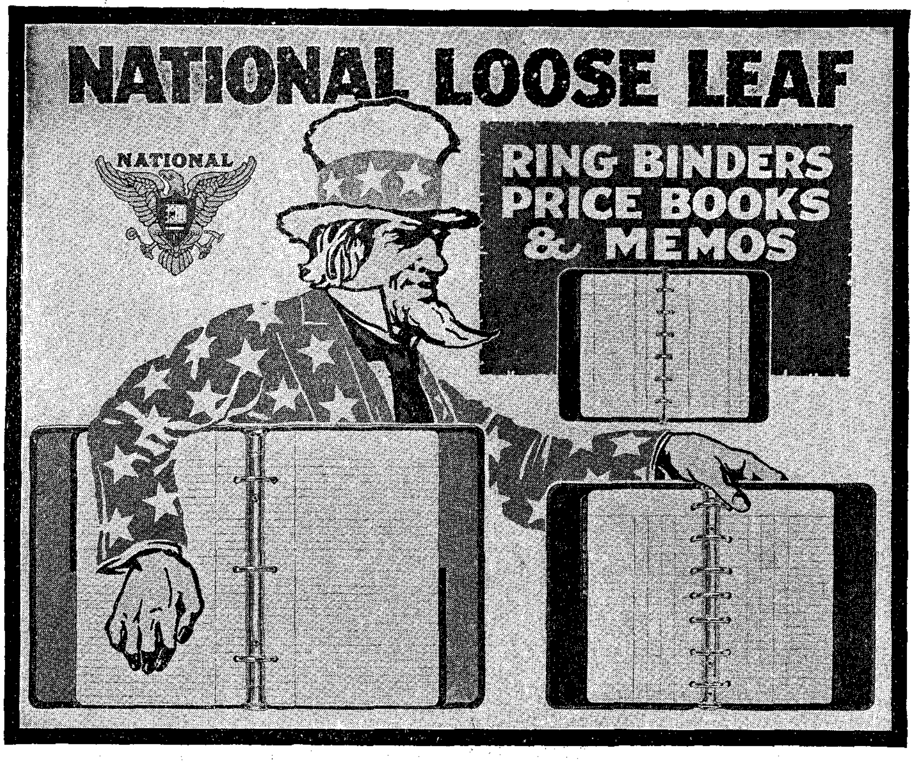

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The man who gets this set is sure going to be a happy smoker. There are two pipes, one curved—one straight, so he can change off. Both have removable French briar bowls, gold bands, and Redmanol transparent stems and bottoms. The holders are hand-cut, two-piece Redmanol. The case is substantial; the whole set is a beauty. Other sets in a variety so large that every man may have his choice.

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WADE, MARY H. LEADERS TO LIBERTY. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Very direct and simply told are the five sketches in this volume, representing the five distinct personalities of the Great War-King Albert, Joffre, Foch, Haig, and Pershing. Their careers are traced from boyhood, with a goodly amount of anecdote introduced. The human values are dwelt upon as well as the official side, making these men live, in consequence, as real human heroes no less than as historical characters. The author has hit upon a pleasing manner in narrative. In collective biography this ability to tell a straightforward story, within the compass of a limited number of pages devoted to each subject, tests vitality. Miss Wade was wise not to overgild the genius of her five heroes during the years preceding their "hour."

WALSH, GEORGE ETHELBERT. THE BOY VIGILANTES OF BELGIUM. New York: The Century Co.

Boys, in juvenile fiction, are busy winning the war. For years they have been annually winning the Civil War. Mr. Walsh has cleverly combined boyhood with the fate of Belgium, and the three heroes, organizers of the Vigilantes, are put through numberless hair-breadth adventures with the Boches that are sure to hold young readers spell-bound. They over-hear important military information; they are several times about to be deported when their ingenuity outwits German denseness; they discover the secret publication offices of the famous paper, "La Libre Belgique;" they ride through the shells from anti-aircraft, in an English aeroplane, and are finally decorated by the King of Belgium.

WYNNE, ANNETTE. FOR DAYS AND DAYS. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

It is seldom that one finds a refreshing book of verse for children, one that is, in sympathy with their feelings, their observational point of view. It is equally as dangerous for one poet to produce a year's anthology of verse, all by the same pen. Yet this is what Miss Wynne has done, and done successfully to a degree surprizing. Mr. W. S. Braithwaite, who introduces the volume, places her in the same category with Stevenson, Eugene Field and Lewis Carroll. Miss Wynne has simple freshness; a sound, sweet moral point of view for the young; and a philosophy well measured in the following quatrain:

"I know a Man who thinks he's poor,
But he is rich indeed,
He has a chair, a friend who's sure,
And three good books to read!"

MAUD MULLER MOTORING

Maud Muller on a summer's day
Was driving rather fast, they say.

The constable, who had a grudge,
Took her before the country judge.

The country judge, in surly tones,
Fined pretty Maud eleven bones.

She paid it with a haughty stare,
There wasn't any romance there.
----Kansas City "Journal."

PERSISTENT ERROR.---"What's the matter with Smith?" said Brown. "Hasn't he any spirit or backbone at all?"

"No," replied Jones. "He learned to crawl when he was a baby and he never seems to have gotten over it."
----Cincinnati "Enquirer."

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

November 12 -- The American Delegation to the Peace Conference notify the Supreme Council that they will depart from France during the first days of December.

November 13 -- The United States Senate by a vote of 46 to 33 adopt the Foreign Relation Committee's reservation on Article 10. Under this the United States assumes no obligation to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country or to interfere in controversies between nations, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States for any purpose unless Congress authorizes such employment.

November 15 -- The United States Senate for the first time in its history, applies cloture rule,the measure being adopted in connection with its action on the Peace Treaty. Subsequently it adopts ten more reservations of the Lodge program making 13 so far approved out of the 15 reported by the Foreign Relations Committee. These reservations relate to domestic questions, the Monroe Doctrine, mandates, Shantung, international commissions, expenses of the League of Nations,armaments, the economic boycott and alien property rights.

November 17 -- President Wilson states that he will pigeon-hole the treaty if the Lodge program of reservations goes through unchanged. Efforts are now being made by administration leaders to bring about a compromise on the Peace Treaty with the support of the mild reservationists.

November 18 -- By a vote of 55 to 38 the Senate adopts a reservation providing that the United States shall not be bound by any action of the League of Nations in which any nation or its dependencies cast more than one vote. It also adopts a second reservation by a vote of 54 to 35 making membership in the International Labor Conference dependent on Congress.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

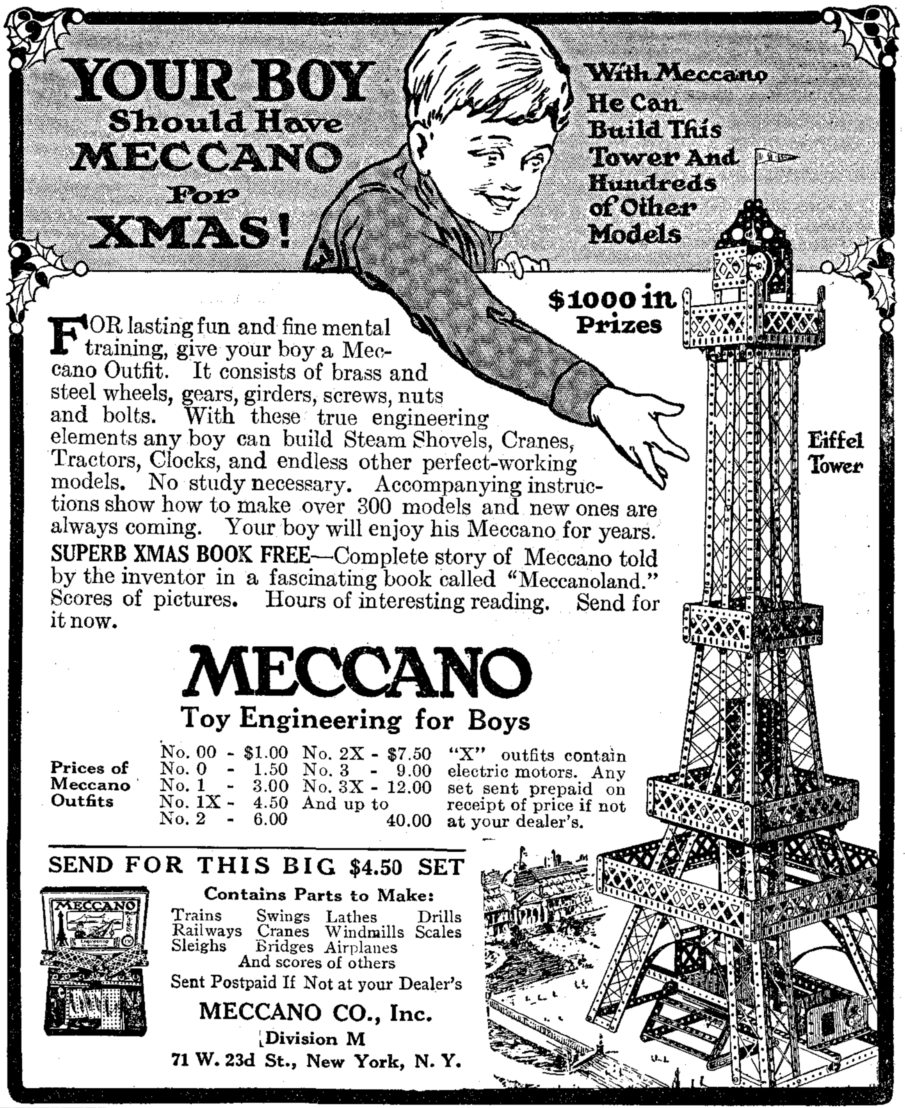
November 13 -- Premier Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons that it is proposed at an early date to call an International Conference at which the ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers might consider the various problems which the Peace Conference found itself unable to settle, among which is the problem of Russia.

A message from Omsk says that the evacuation of that city by the Allied missions is carried out according to the program that had been adopted.

A Bolshevik wireless message received in London says that between November 6 and 10 the Reds captured four entire regiments of Admiral Kolchak's troops and two divisional staffs.

November 14 -- A dispatch from Helsingfors says that Finland has decided to aid General Yudenitch with 30,000 volunteers in a new attempt to take Petrograd within the next few weeks.

A wireless dispatch from Moscow received in London states that the Bolsheviki have captured Yamburg, 68 miles southwest of Petrograd.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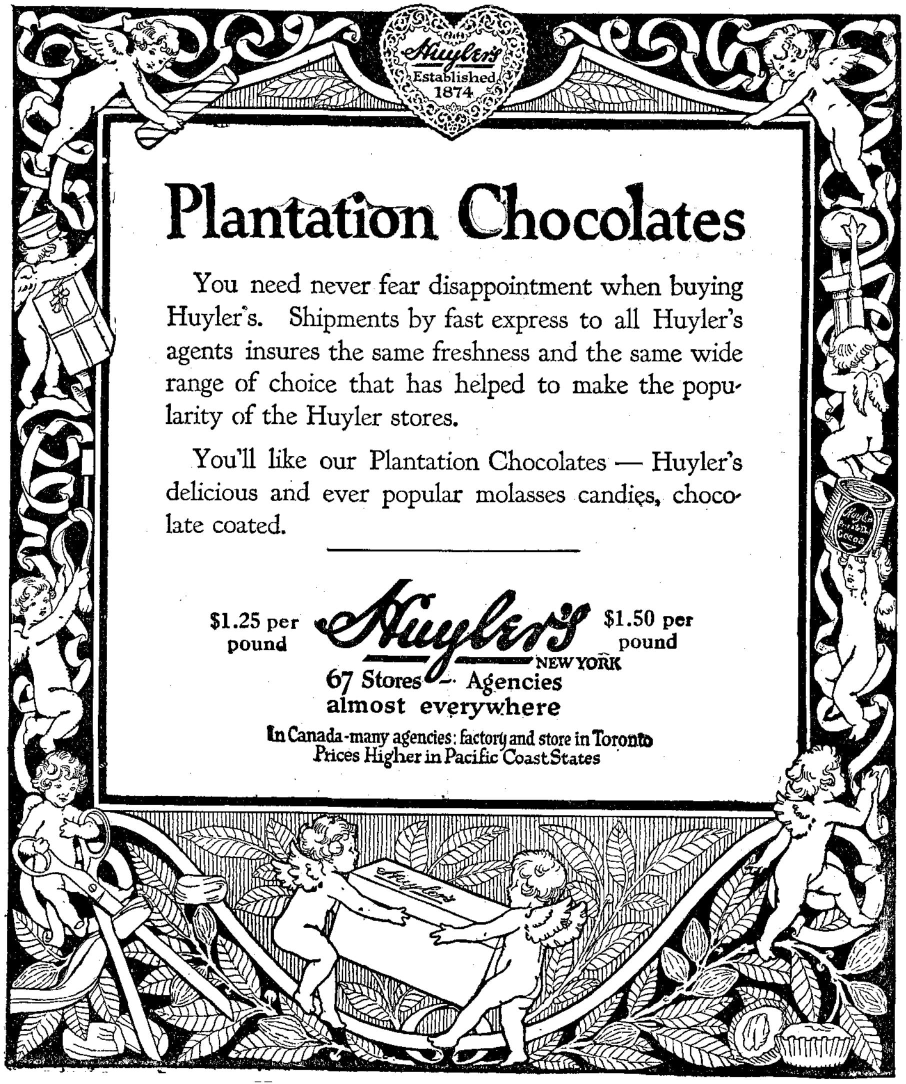
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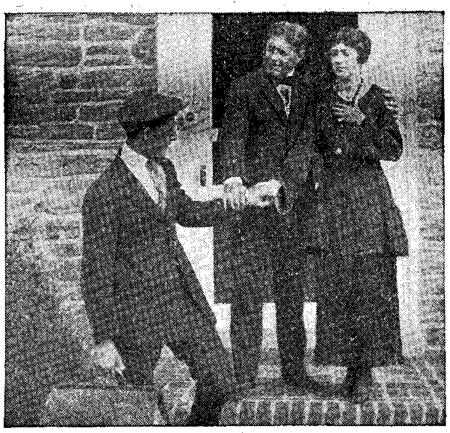

The Parting

LONG before that boy of yours shall finally go out to make his own way he has started to ponder and to plan—*to leave home mentally!*

At this vital period, especially now at this glad Christmas season, you can do Your Boy no greater kindness than to put into his hands ***The American Boy,*** the one all-boy magazine that supplements home and school as friendly companion and wise counsellor of more than 500,000 spirited American boys. Without preaching, without moralizing, but through live, healthy, clean and intensely interesting stories ***The American Boy*** gives boys a previous understanding of the world they can get in no other way.

THIS Christmas gift for your boy, or other boys you want to help, is QUICKEST to buy, EASIEST to send, SUREST to please, CHEAPEST in the long run. And it will repeat itself every month.

THE AMERICAN BOY

"The Biggest, Brightest, Best Magazine for Boys in All the World"

Give yourself an idea of the sparkling quality of the features that will make ***The American Boy*** interesting, entertaining and helpful for boys.

No greater exponent of the joyous outdoors exists than Enos A. Mills, naturalist, lecturer and "Father of the Rocky Mountain National Park." Every month in 1920 he will delight and instruct ***The American Boy's*** readers.

"Boys Who Used Their Brains" is a fascinating series about boys who have overcome handicaps and won success. Inspiring and helpful to any boy.

Practical departments on wholesome, helpful hobbies.

Boys rarely get early in life a clear idea of the world as it is, to help them to begin to plan their way. So, next year ***The American Boy*** will publish articles that explain government and public affairs: that help your boy find where his abilities lie: that clearly define the relation of his school to later life: and many others that will aid in making him strong and clean-hearted as he enters manhood.

→ Prof. Brander Matthews, of Columbia, says: "The total effect of THE AMERICAN BOY'S fiction is wholesome. It tends to inculcate independence and self-reliance. It shows the value of character as well as cleverness. It would help a healthy boy to become a healthy man."

Tear off the coupon and solve the Christmas problem *now* for that boy or other boys!

$2.00 for a whole year.
20c a copy on news-stands.

THE SPRAGUE PUBLISHING CO.
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No. 117 American Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
[If you want a Christmas Gift Card sent to the boy put an (X) in this square ☐]

Herewith find $2.00, for which send *THE AMERICAN BOY* for one year, beginning with December, 1919, Christmas issue to

Name________________________________

Street________________________________

City________________State________________

Your name________________________________

Address________________________________

If you want to make presents to more boys, paste this coupon on a sheet, add their names and addresses, remitting at $2.00 each.

November 16 -- General Yudenitch has resigned the command of the Russian Northwest Army, according to a special dispatch from Helsingfors to London. General Laidoner, Commander in Chief of the Esthonian Army, has succeeded him.

November 17 -- A message from Omsk says that that city is evacuated by the ministers, the military staff and the missions which still remained there. The Government is going to Irkutsk where it is expected that it will be established soon. Admiral Kolchak, head of the government, remains with his armies. The Bolsheviki occupy points on both the railway lines, approximately 100 miles west of Omsk. Sentiment despite the reverses suffered by the all-Russian arms, is said to continue in favor of Admiral Kolchak.

November 18 -- According to information received by the State Department from Siberia, revolution has broken out at Vladivostok.

Official dispatches received at the State Department confirms Bolshevik claims, recently made, of the capture of Omsk by Bolsheviks on November 15.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

November 12 -- An election riot with revolutionary features occurred in the small industrial town of Bortan, France, where extremists are numerous. Red flags were carried and the revolution was acclaimed by those taking part in the disturbance.

A decree is issued by the Spanish King confirming the settlement of the Barcelona lockout, and an ordinance is promulgated providing punishment for workers or employers violating the agreement.

A dispatch from Berlin says that the reports from Upper Silesia indicate that the results of the municipal elections there were most favorable to the Poles, who secured a majority of the votes throughout the province.

A Copenhagen dispatch says that the Entente has granted a credit of $60,000,000 to Austria which will be utilized principally for the purchase of raw materials.

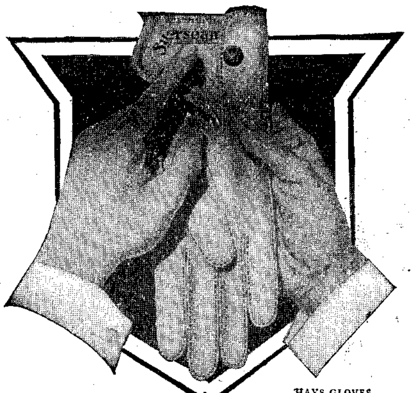
The "Official Gazette" of Madrid publishes a notice that eight hours shall be the legal working day of the Spanish workers excepting in cases of emergency.

November 13 -- That Mexico has been placing large orders for arms and ammunition in Belgium and Spain in preparation for the possibility of American intervention, comes to light when the State Department makes it known that the Government has taken steps to prevent the shipment of such equipment.

The Senate of Paraguay approves the adhesion of that country to the League of Nations and to the International Labor Organization.

That Cuba plans to hold a great Pan-American aeronautic Congress in 1920 was announced by the special representative of President Menocal of Cuba at a recent meeting of the Aero Club of America. It was further stated that Cuba will appropriate $15,000,000 to develop aeronautics and establish aerial mail lines from Cuba to the United States and to other countries.

November 14 -- The Government of the Province of Ontario passes into the hands of the Farmer-Labor Coalition



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THE DANIEL HAYS CO.

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the glove for winter

No other leather equals Buckskin for wearing-qualities, warmth and style. Every gentleman requires at least one pair of

Hays Superseam
TRADE MARK
BUCKSKIN GLOVES

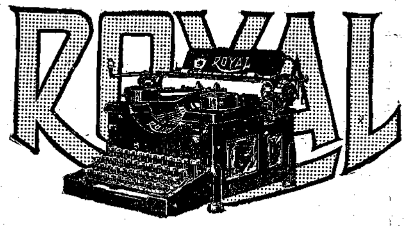
Sixty-five years of specialized HAYS Buckskin production *is back of every pair of* HAYS *Buckskin gloves* you buy. The HAYS Button is used exclusively on First Quality Leather.

"Superseam" stamped on the glove or on the label means that the glove is so stitched with SILK that the seams will not ravel, even though the thread be cut or broken.

At the Better Shops

The Daniel Hays Company
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
GLOVES SINCE 1854

This week's Literary Digest was typed on the



Beauty of type impressions—uniform spacing and perfect alignment—justified the "Royal's" selection for typing the reading matter photographically reproduced in the hundreds of thousands of copies of the Literary Digest. Compare the work and you, too, will choose the "Royal" Typewriter.

Royal Typewriter Co., Inc.
364-366 Broadway, New York

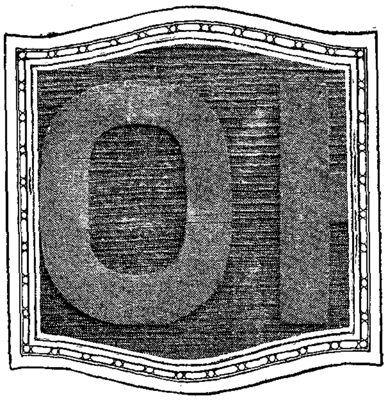
Branches and Agencies
the World Over

"Save the surface and you save all"-Paint & Varnish

© 1919
"Save the Surface Campaign"

How much is this office worth?

Here is an interesting example of how paint will protect wood. It is a section of an ancient sign board. The letters were painted but the space surrounding the letters was left bare. After 75 years or more of exposure the face of the sign has actually worn away, leaving the letters unharmed. Once flush with the face of the sign they now stand out in bold relief, each an outstanding example of surface protection.



HERE is a business office. Surface protection is keeping its partitions, furniture and fixtures in sound condition. Depreciation has amounted to practically nothing.

And yet, the U. S. Government Revenue Department allows depreciation to be figured as high as 10%. Even at 5% this property would be completely written off the company's books in twenty years. The twentieth annual statement of this business firm could read: "*Book value of real estate, furniture and fixtures, nothing.*" However, whether this property is thus written off or not, the fact is that it will remain as good as ever and will not have to be renewed, if the present policy of surface protection is carried out.

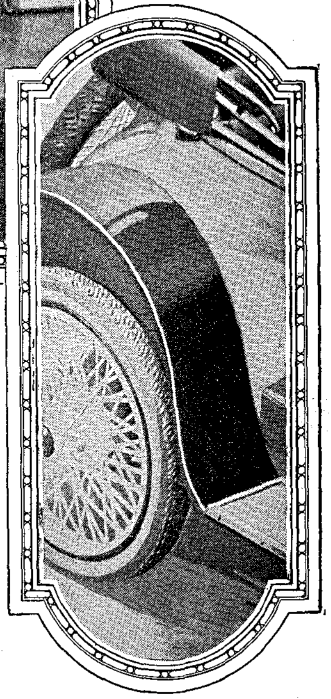
It can well be credited to surface protection. Deterioration can begin only at the surface. If surface is protected, depreciation plays no part. "Save the surface and you save all."

All unprotected property depreciates. Unprotected houses depreciate as surely as unprotected business offices. Unprotected silos depreciate as surely as unprotected metal roofs.

Surface protection is essential to long life whether the material be wood, metal, concrete, cement, brick, plaster or stucco. "Save the surface and you save all."

¶

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.



Where would the metal parts of an automobile be were it not for surface coatings! Rust would send them to the junk pile in a very short time. We think of the motor car's finish in terms of appearance, but actually it is the salvation of many an important part. What metal objects are there about your property that need the same protection — iron gratings, screens, eave-troughs, roof flashings, etc? Watch them—paint them—save them.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"-Paint & Varnish

WOOD SURFACES	PLASTER SURFACES	CONCRETE SURFACES	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES	METAL SURFACES	BRICK SURFACES

THIS ADVERTISEMENT *is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Industries, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting, and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.*

EVER-READY
HARD RUBBER C
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'Ever-Ready'
The Honest Brush

Quality materials, conscientiousness, and cleanliness are the basic elements of Ever-Ready construction. Skilled workers in the best equipped shaving brush plant are aided by the most modern and costly machinery known to brush making. The result—the Ever-Ready, a brush that will give years of service and satisfaction.

The bristles of the Ever-Ready are locked in a vise-like grip of hard rubber that years of use cannot weaken—they are unconditionally guaranteed not to shed.

Each Ever-Ready Brush is sterilized and sealed in an individual carton before leaving the factory—an absolute protection from dust and promiscuous handling.

25c to $6.50 Sold Everywhere

American Safety Razor Corp.
Factories: Brooklyn, N.Y.; Toronto. Canada; London, England

Makers of the famous Ever-Ready Safety Razor and Ever-Ready Radio Blades

Cabinet headed by Ernest Charles Drury, making the first break in half a century of Conservative or Liberal control. Out of the legislature of 111 members nearly 50 are members of the newly created Farmers' party which is already making plans to extend its influence throughout the Dominion.

The Rumanian troops begin evacuating Budapest.

Formation of a coalition ministry in Hungary headed by Count Julius Wlascitz is reported in a wireless dispatch received in Berlin from Budapest. The ministry requires the sanction of the Entente to be effective.

November 15 -- Gabriel D'Annunzio heads a new expedition to Zara on the Dalmatian coast, receiving an enthusiastic welcome from the Italians there who had been awaiting his coming.

November 17 -- From the definitely known results of the recent French election it appears that Premier Clemenceau's followers have been victorious. Late returns show the following disposition of 548 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; Republican left 117, Radicals 52, Radical Socialists 71, Republican Socialists 24, Unified Socialists 54, Dissident Socialists 6, Progressives 120, l'Action Liberale group 73 and Conservatives 31.

The Belgian Cabinet under Premier Delacroix tenders its resignation.

William C. Jenkins, American Consular Agent at Puebla, who was recently kidnapped by Mexican bandits and released upon the payment of a $150,000 ransom has been arrested by the Mexican authorities on the charge of conniving with his abductors. Immediate steps will be taken by the American Government to ascertain all the facts in the case.

The latest returns from the recent election in Italy indicate that Premier Nitti has doubtless been reelected by a large majority. The Ministerialists win 145 seats in the Chamber; the Socialists 54, and the Catholic party 39.

Reports from Fiume state that D'Annunzio's latest exploit in the capture of Zara appears to have made hi master of the entire Dalmatian coast Four warships have been added to hi naval command giving him a formidable weapon with which to maintai his present position.

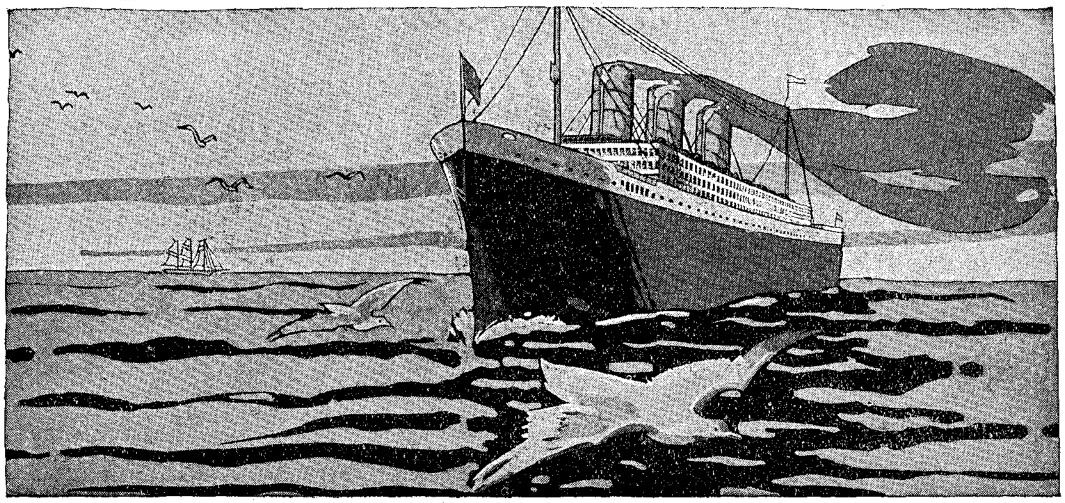
DOMESTIC

November 12 -- Judge Arthur L. Brown o the United States District Court i Providence, Rhode Island, issues temporary injunction restrainin federal officers from enforcing provisions of the war time "dry" act.

The cities of western Washington unit with Centralia in that State in campaign to arrest Industrial Workers of the World and to raid thei headquarters, following the firin on an armistice day parade in Centralia where four American soldier were killed and one fatally wounded.

A report from Portland, Oregon, say that immediate steps will be take by the Government authorities ther to deport all the aliens among th 53 men recently arrested in a ra by the police on the I. W. W. headquarters in that city.

Governor Lynn J. Frazier declare martial law in the coal mining districts of North Dakota, announcin that he will take over the lignit



A City Which Floats on The Sea!

SLOWLY the great liner passes out to sea. Enough souls on board to populate a city! Each and every one trusting to the leviathan's mechanical equipment to get them safely and swiftly across miles of water.

Her giant engines with their hundreds of working parts would fail in this trust were they not assembled and fitted with a precision measured by thousandths of an inch.

Clover Grinding and Lapping Compound makes possible mechanical perfection in ship machinery. During the war, Clover helped Uncle Sam to speed up ship production and in peace time, the shipyards of the Nation turn to Clover as the Standard grinding and lapping compound.

Thousands of mechanics depend upon Clover for accuracy in fitting together engine parts and all kinds of machinery. Its patented formula of solidified oil and abrasive successfully meets *every condition* of grinding, lapping, surfacing and polishing. It saves the mechanic's time and it secures absolutely uniform results.

When engine and machinery parts are Clover-fitted, they represent the greatest accuracy human skill can attain.

Clover Compound is Standard throughout the world. Over 3,000,000 cans sold in 1918. Made in 7 grades from extremely fine to extremely coarse—a grade for every mechanical purpose. Used in garages, machine shops, tool rooms and factories. Used for general grinding, lapping, surfacing and polishing work on automobile, aeroplane, tractor, motor boat and ship engines; gas, air and steam fitting; jigs, dies, gauges, etc., and on general machinery of every description. For sale at hardware and automotive equipment dealers and jobbers everywhere.

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4-oz. Duplex Cans *for Valve-Grinding*

CLOVER BRAND
VALVE GRINDING COMPOUND
COARSE FOR ROUGHING GRADE
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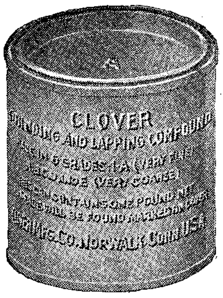
This is the famous handy package on which Clover won its reputation as the world's best valve grinding compound. Last year, half a million people bought 2,000,000 of these Duplex Cans. Motor engine valves ground with Clover seat better, produce greater power and last longer. *Sample on request.*

Pound Cans for the Shop


CLOVER
GRINDING AND LAPPING COMPOUND
CLOVER MFG. CO. NORWALK, CONN. U.S.A.

Sample on request.

Made in 7 grades—a grade for every use. The toolmaker will appreciate Clover as the best lapping compound he has ever used. The garage mechanic will find that our Grade D works faster and gives better results than anything else. Clover will positively remain uniform throughout every lapping operation—it is the only compound which can be used successfully with a power driven tool.

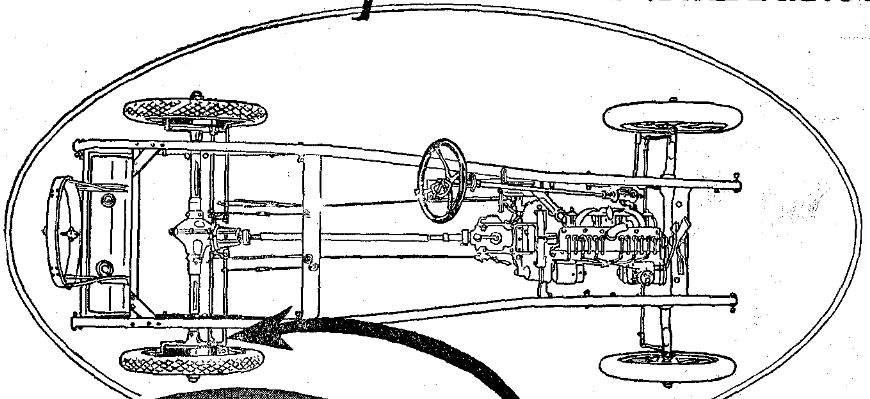
CAUTION: Avoid inferior grinding and lapping compounds. They cannot possibly give satisfaction. They waste your time and money.

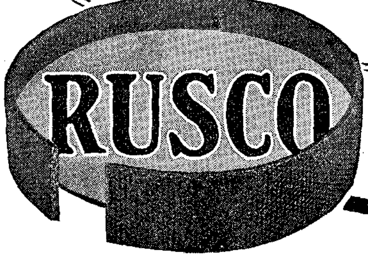
CLOVER

Grinding and Lapping Compounds

Trade Mark

Consider the Importance of the Brakes





Brake Lining and Clutch Facings

TO neglect your brakes because they have never given trouble is like failing to insure your house because you have never had a fire. The failure of your brakes in an emergency may cause a serious accident.

If your brakes are lined with Rusco you are better than insured—you are protected.

Guaranteed for one year.

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San Francisco, Cal. Seattle, Wash. Salt Lake City, Utah Denver, Col.

[South Western Distributors: CAMPBELL, WOOD & CO., Dallas, Texas

38 Factory Buildings ESTABLISHED 1830 25,000 Shuttles

coal mines of the State which have been closed for several days on account of the strike.

The return of American dead buried in the outlying cemeteries of France has been authorized by the French Government and the work of disinterment has been ordered by the War Department.

Special machinery for the enforcement of war time and constitutional prohibition is set up by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Besides supervising agents in each of the 9 districts into which the country has been divided, and a prohibition director in each state, there will be a force which will move about the country as necessity commands.

According to final official figures announced by the Secretary of State of Ohio the Federal Prohibition Amendment was defeated in that state at the recent election by a wet majority of 542.

A call is issued by the Secretary pro tem. of the National Labor party for a National Labor party organization convention to take place in Chicago, November 22, when it is proposed to amalgamate all existing labor organizations in the country into one national political organization.

Senator Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, Democratic leader in the Senate,dies at his home in Charlottesville, Virginia, aged 72.

The opening session of the 53rd annual National Grange is held in Grand Rapids, Michigan

Franklin D'Olier of Pennsylvania, former Lieutenant Colonel in the American Expeditionary Forces, is chosen to be the first national commander of the American Legion at the convention of that body in Minneapolis.

November 13 -- Raids are conducted in Washington and Oregon cities by State and Federal officials on I.W.W. headquarters, and many arrests are made of alleged members of the organization.

Victor L. Berger, ousted from Congress for alleged seditious remarks and disloyal statements,is nominated for reelection to Congress from the Fifth Wisconsin District at a mass meeting of Socialists in Milwaukee.

Four important points of the railroad reorganization legislation are settled by the House during consideration of the Esch railroad bill.They provide that carriers must ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for increases of rates within sixty days after their return to private operation; that revenues of carriers for the first six months of private operation are guaranteed by the government to equal the corresponding standard return paid as rental by the government; that carriers' indebtedness to the government may be funded for ten years on demand notes at 6 per cent. interest; that the $775,551,000 debt of the carriers to the Government shall be offset by practically all the Government owes the carriers in rentals.

November 14 -- Federal Judge Hand of New York City hands down a decisio upholding the Volstead Prohibitio Enforcement Law and refusing to en join the Government from applying i

Bituminous miners and operators meet i conference with Secretary of Labo Wilson at Washington to secure a adjustment of the differences tha led to the recent strike.

Members of the American Legion ar sworn in as special policemen i

Spokane, Washington, to meet a threatened invasion of 1,000 to 2,000 members of the I. W. W. said to be due to arrive from Montana.

The program for voluntary conciliation of labor disputes, advocated by railroad workers, is incorporated by the House in the Esch railroad bill. A plan of compulsory arbitration including an anti-strike provision is rejected.

The shipyard workers strike in New York, involving some 35,000 men and which has tied up shipping for several weeks, ends as a result of an agreement under which the demands for wage increases and reductions of hours will be taken up by a special board of arbitration.

November 15 — Directer General Hines submits to representatives of the four railway brotherhoods an increased wage scale,for railroad men, amounting approximately to 5,000,000 dollars a month.

Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury is appointed by Governor Davis of Virginia as a member of the United States Senate from that state to succeed Thomas S. Martin, recently deceased.

Plans for a nationwide "victory celebration" by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union next January when constitutional prohibition becomes effective, are announced at the opening of the 45th annual convention of that organization in St. Louis.

Major Henry Lee Higginson, banker and founder of the Boston Symphony Orchestra dies in Boston at the age of 85.

November 17 -- The large coal mining properties of Crawford and Cherokee Counties, Kansas, pass into the control of the State when the State Supreme Court issues orders naming receivers for the properties.

The House by a vote of 203 to 159 passes the Esch Bill, providing for the return of the railroads to private ownership and operation. The measure now goes to the Senate where railroad legislation differing radically from that passed by the House is pending.

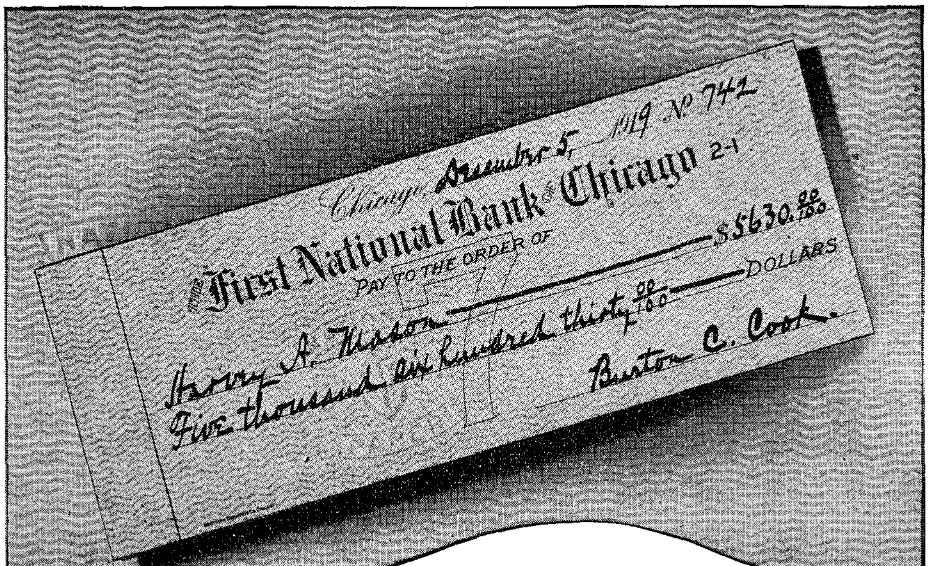
Judge George A. Carpenter in the United States District Court in Chicago hands down a decision holding the War Time Prohibition Act and the Volstead Enforcement Act to be constitutional.

November 18 -- The Prince of Wales reaches New York City for several days' visit as the guest of the city.

Dr. Harry A. Garfield, head of the Fuel Administration, calls a joint meeting of the Scale Committees of coal miners and operators in order to hasten a new wage agreement and the resumption of work in the bituminous fields before the country is in the grip of coal famine.

The Senate Bill restoring the pre-war rate-making powers of the Interstate Commerce Comission is vetoed by President Wilson on the ground that the authority of the railroad administration over rates, schedules and classifications was necessary to enable it promptly to meet operating emergencies arising during the existing period of heavy trade.

Coal miners in the Wyoming district, after returning to work, are persuaded by a group of alleged radicals to walk out again, according to a dispatch from Rock Springs, Wyo.



Chicago, December 5, 1919 № 742
The First National Bank of Chicago 2-1
Pay to the order of Harry A. Mason $5630 00/100
Five thousand six hundred thirty 00/100 Dollars
Burton C. Cook

How banks protect your checks

To protect their depositors against the fraudulent alteration of checks, 70 per cent of the banks and trust companies in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia print their checks on National Safety Paper. So do thousands of financial institutions throughout the country.

Here is a reproduction of one of these checks, issued by a leading Chicago bank. Note the wavy lines. They identify it as

National Safety Paper

Perhaps the checks furnished by your own bank have these same wavy lines. Then you may rest assured, that if you write your checks properly, you will not be a victim of the check-changer.

Any attempted erasure of a check on National Safety Paper, by knife, eraser or chemicals, leaves a glaring white spot in the paper, and the fraud is instantly detectable. Both sides of the check are protected—amount, payee, date and endorsements—and this is the only way to make all these four parts safe.

Many banks which do not use National Safety Paper exclusively, often have various styles of checks on hand. If you want National Safety Paper it is usually only necessary to ask your bank for it.

Corporations can have their own checks made on National Safety Paper by specifying it to their printer.

Our book "The Protection of Checks" gives interesting facts about check frauds and their prevention. Let us send it to you, with samples of National Safety Paper.

George La Monte & Son,
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Founded 1871

Be Free From Home Heating Worries—Know Your Family's Comfort is Complete With A Minneapolis Heat Regulator.

THE comfort and service afforded you and your family with this device cannot be measured by words of praise or the amount you pay.

It automatically controls the drafts and dampers of your heating plant, maintaining exactly the temperature desired—unvarying, comfortable, healthful.

Its perfect operation day and night relieves you of all troublesome attentions. It means no more guessing or forgetting and positively prevents any waste of fuel so surely caused by having an uneven fire. Sets also for an exact lower temperature for the night and before you arise in the morning operates for a resumption of the daytime warmth—comfortable for dressing.

Thirty-five years of perfect service. Installed in any home on any kind of heating plant burning coal or gas.

Several models ranging in price from $50.00 to $125.00 completely set up in your home.

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THE MINNEAPOLIS HEAT REGULATOR
The Heart Of The Heating Plant

THE SPICE OF LIFE

THEIR USE.—If there were fewer fools about, the world would be a much more pleasant place to live in. Only it would be harder to make a living.
—London "Blighty."

EXPLAINED.—The Judge: "You were found under a bed with a bag of tools. Any excuse?"

The Prisoner: "Force of habit, yer washup! I've been a motorist."
—London "Opinion."

UNNECESSARY.— "Pay your debts, boy."

"Ugh?"

"And keep your credit good."

"Aw, what's the use of credit if I gotta pay up all the time?"
—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

A RETURN WALLOP.—She— "I appreciate the compliment, but I'm afraid I could never make you happy."

He—"Oh, yes, you could. You don't know how easily pleased I am."
—Boston "Transcript."

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—Diner—"Here, what d'you call this? Beef or mutton?"

Waitress—"Carn't yer tell the difference?"

Diner—"No!"

Waitress—"Then why worry abóut it?"
—Sydney "Bulletin."

UP-TO-DATE.—Fanning— "What's become of that rubber stamp, 'Dictated, but not read,' that you used to use on your letters?"

Dasher— "I threw it away and got one that prints, 'Mailed, but not delivered.'"
—"Life."

THE CONSOLATION OF SCIENCE

In the primeval ooze
There was no booze.

Each little trilobite
Staid sober day and night.

Jurassic snakes there were,
But only real ones, sir.

None thinks the missing link
Missed alcoholic drink.
Skipping much arid data
In the more recent strata,
Cave men tanked up for slaughter
On neolithic water.

Studying so the earth,
One finds the pangs of dearth
Alleviated,
Seeing things lived so long,
So rough, and tough, and strong,
Unspifflicated.
—Chicago "Tribune."

A GOOD EXTRACTOR.—Willie had swallowed a penny, and his mother was in a state of alarm.

"Helen," she called to her sister in the next room, "send for a doctor; Willie has swallowed a penny!"

The terrified and frightened boy looked up imploringly.

"No, mamma," he interposed, "send for the minister."

"The minister?" asked his mother, incredulously. "Why the minister?"

"Because papa says he can get money out of anybody."
—London "Tit-Bits."

NEWSPAPER OR HEMP?---We haven't heard much of the Kaiser lately. It is time he had a head-line all to himself.
----London "Opinion."

THE MEREST HINT.---He--"A penny for your thoughts."

She (coyly)--"Oh,I really can't tell you. This is not leap year."
----Boston "Transcript."

TERRIBLE.---Mac: "I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately!"

Jack: "You certainly are, if that's one of them!"
----London "Opinion."

THE TRUE TEST.---"Does success mean getting what you want?" asked the young man.

"No," replied the old man. "Success isn't so much getting what you want as getting what other people want."
---- Cincinnati "Enquirer."

EXTRAVAGANT.---Two English mothers were talking about the jam ration. "Wot's four ounces of jam a week to my biby," said one of them. "Why, I used to wash an ounce off his face after tea hevery day."
----Boston "Transcript."

COMPANIONS IN CRIME.---Customer: "Do you make any reduction for those in the same line of business?"

Waiter: "Yes: are you a restaurant-keeper?"

Customer: "No -- I'm a robber."
----"Le Rire," Paris.

OLD AS THINGS GO.---Mrs. Morningcall: "When you spoke of your maid as an old family retainer I expected to see an older person. How long has she been in your family?"

Mrs. Rooral: "Ever since last Wednesday."
----London "Opinion."

APPRECIATION.--- Husband (handing his wife some money): "There, Amelia, is five pounds, and it has bothered me a little to get it for you. I think I deserve a little applause."

Wife:---"Applause? Why, my dear, you deserve an encore."
----London "Blighty."

THE DIFFERENCE TO HIM.---Friendly Constable: "Come, come, sir, pull yourself together; your wife's calling you."

Convivial Gent: "Wha' she call-calling me; Billy or William?"

Constable: "William, sir."

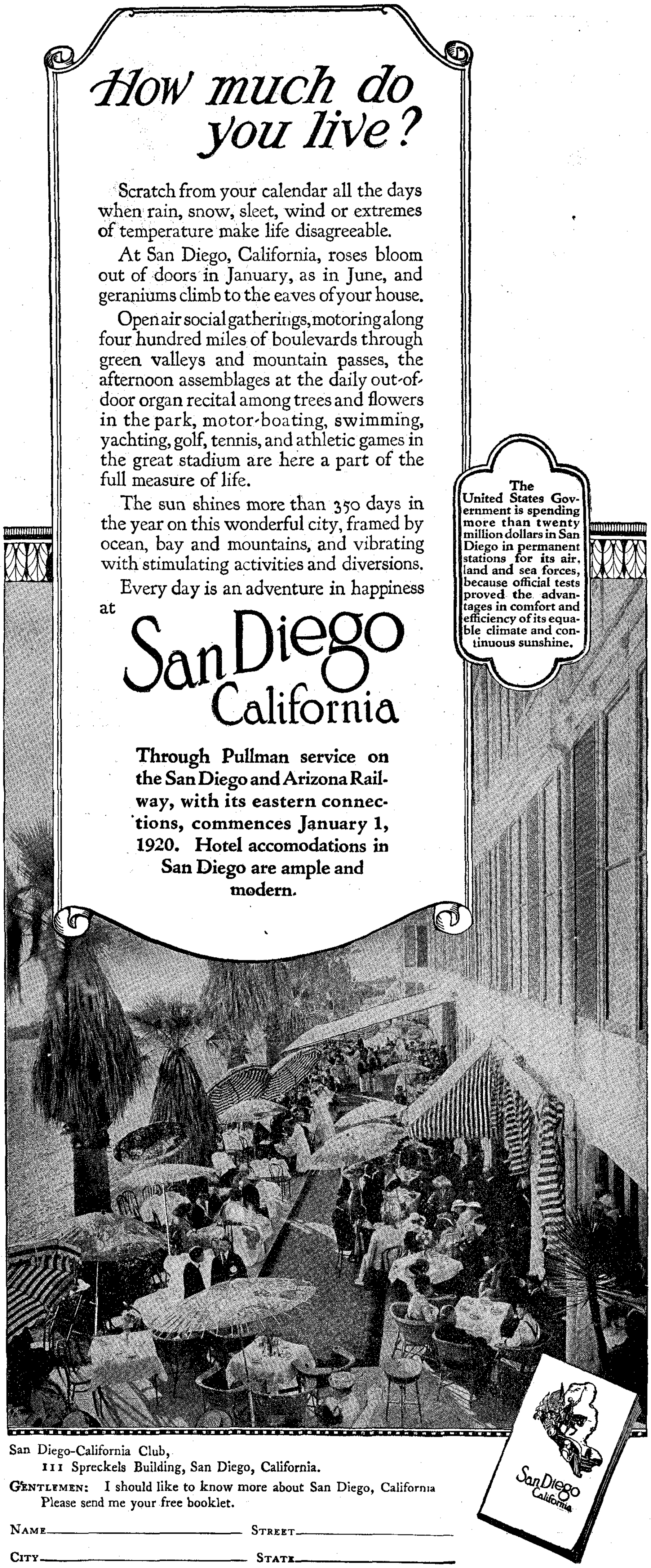
Convivial Gent: "Then I'm not going home."
----London "Blighty

BADLY SPOILT CHILD.---The shadow of the arch-enemy next door appeared in the doorway of the humble kitchen.

"Mrs. Jones!" she exclaimed, with folded arms, "let me tell you that that child of yours is badly spoilt."

"Oh! Get away with you!" snapped Mrs. Jones, testily, scenting another complaint as to her young hopeful's conduct.

"Well," rejoined the aggrieved neighbor, "if you don't believe me,just come out and see for yourself what the steam-roller's done to him."
----London "Tit Bits."



How much do you live?

Scratch from your calendar all the days when rain, snow, sleet, wind or extremes of temperature make life disagreeable.

At San Diego, California, roses bloom out of doors in January, as in June, and geraniums climb to the eaves of your house.

Open air social gatherings, motoring along four hundred miles of boulevards through green valleys and mountain passes, the afternoon assemblages at the daily out-of-door organ recital among trees and flowers in the park, motor-boating, swimming, yachting, golf, tennis, and athletic games in the great stadium are here a part of the full measure of life.

The sun shines more than 350 days in the year on this wonderful city, framed by ocean, bay and mountains, and vibrating with stimulating activities and diversions.

Every day is an adventure in happiness at

San Diego California

Through Pullman service on the San Diego and Arizona Railway, with its eastern connections, commences January 1, 1920. Hotel accomodations in San Diego are ample and modern.

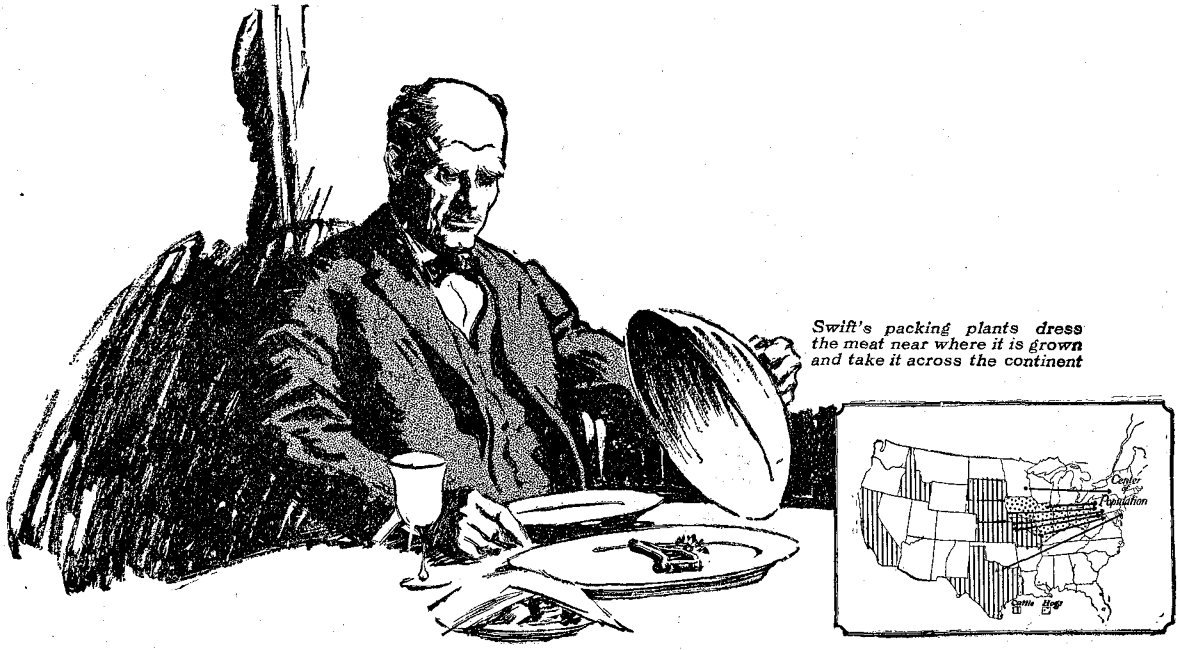
The United States Government is spending more than twenty million dollars in San Diego in permanent stations for its air, land and sea forces, because official tests proved the advantages in comfort and efficiency of its equable climate and continuous sunshine.

San Diego-California Club,
111 Spreckels Building, San Diego, California.

GENTLEMEN: I should like to know more about San Diego, California
Please send me your free booklet.

NAME________________ STREET________________

CITY________________ STATE________________



Swift's packing plants dress the meat near where it is grown and take it across the continent

You wouldn't eat much meat, Mr. City Man, if it were not for the packers

The east depends on the packing industry to feed its dense population. The Atlantic states raise only one-sixth of their meat supply.

Out west the situation is turned around.

They have too much meat there. The seven largest cattle and hog raising states—all western—grow about 800 more pounds of meat per person each year than can be eaten by the people of those states.

The packers dress this western meat and whirl it across the country so the eastern population may enjoy roasts, juicy steaks, and other less expensive cuts.

It is obvious that only a thoroughly equipped organization can do such a national business.

Millions of people are served by the Swift refrigerator car fleet with their daily meat. It is this large volume that enables Swift & Company to sell meats at a profit of only a fraction of a cent per pound, including profits on hides and all other by-products.

Public service has never been cheaper.

Swift & Company, U.S.A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders